

## INTERNATIONAL

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**Cease-Fire Reported Set by Uganda and Tanzania**

KENYA, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Uganda and Tanzania agreed tonight to have a temporary truce and the state of hostilities existed between the two African nations since Sunday.

State-run Voice of Kenya announced here that had agreed to end its of Tanzanian towns. Uganda had agreed to withdraw troops deployed along with Uganda.

Radio, quoting Somali in Nairobi, said it was at this temporary truce to a period of "peace-

ings" between the two

Igandans charged that Ugandan soldiers had into southwestern Uganda Sunday in a bid to the government of Idi Amin.

Tanzanians denied the saying that Ugandan and dissidents who had been in Tanzania were in their homeland.

Between the two had been steadily deteriorating. Gen. Amin overthrew President Milton Obote in May 20 months ago, which has given Mr. Arusha, who has refused to resign, a chance to return.

It's announcement seems a result of diplomatic Somal Foreign Minister Arusha, who visited yesterday.

Arusha had lengthy discussions with Gen. Amin. Somal sources here said today, ded to the Ugandan lead-



Benedicto Kiwanuka, Uganda's chief justice.

er a personal message from President Mohamed Barre.

(Somali Ambassador Hashi Abdulla, in Nairobi, today dismissed reports that Mr. Arusha had mediated a cease-fire agreement.

"After all, you must have shooting before you can have a cease-fire and there certainly has been no shooting between Ugandan and Tanzanian forces."

"What Mr. Arusha has been doing," he said, "is to try to reach a peaceful settlement of the present tension and we feel that he has been successful."

Several African nations have

called on the two states to end their conflict.

The Organization of African Unity's secretary-general, Nzo Kankala, met Kenya's President Jomo Kenyatta here this morning. Mr. Kenyatta, diplomatic sources said, was urged by the OAU official to act as a mediator in the dispute.

Mr. Kankala said he was holding talks with the states bordering on Tanzania and Uganda—Kenya, Rwanda, Zaire and Sudan—in a bid to find a peaceful solution.

Mr. Arusha is expected here Friday for consultations with Mr. Kenyatta.

## Chief Justice Arrested

KAMPALA, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Military police today arrested Chief Justice Benedicto Kiwanuka in an apparent crackdown on officials denounced by President Amin's government as "non-partisan elements."

Witnesses at Kampala's High Court building said uniformed military police burst into Chief Justice Kiwanuka's chambers, took away his necklace and jacket and led him away in handcuffs.

The East African Court of Appeal, sitting in the same building, adjourned "until further notification" upon hearing of the seizure.

Gen. Amin was widely understood to be referring to the chief justice, a former premier of Uganda, recently when he spoke of certain high-ranking government officials who opposed his regime's policies.

## Libyans Return

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (WP)—A Libyan expeditionary force flew out of Khartoum today, prevented by what Libya called Sudanese "treachery and ill will" from going to the aid of Uganda.

The Libyan Foreign Ministry, quoted in a broadcast by Radio Tripoli, said "Libyan aid to Uganda will not stop and will reach its destination."

Five U.S.-built C-130 Hercules transport planes, carrying 399 Libyan soldiers, weapons and ammunitions, were ordered to land at Khartoum yesterday as they were flying over Sudan to Uganda.

Libya today said Sudan had first approved the overflight and then changed its mind. Sudan said Libya had never asked permission.

The latest batch, discovered in a last-minute check in Jerusalem's post office, was aimed at the chairman of the Jewish Agency, Arye Fleischman, and many of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

**More Letter-Bombs Intercepted by Israelis**

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Police today found up to 100 letter-trapped letters addressed to prominent Israelis, also reported the discovery attempt to smuggle weapons into Israel for counter-attack against Arab terrorists in

One spokesman said Israeli Amichai Paglin was detained for questioning Tuesday evening with the smuggling.

A Aviv magistrate ordered a hearing on \$5,000 bail, down a police request for and for further question. The police said they plan appeal the decision at the court.

DL Quarters Raided

related development, police the headquarters of the Defense League, seizing of documents. A police said the raid followed the of a JDL member and interception of a European of weapons at Lyddia

One source said that it Mr. Paglin's plant that had been packed in containers for shipment. He did not say how the were intercepted.

Paglin is an oven man, who 10 years ago supreme that cremated the executed Nazi war Adolf Eichmann.

Minister Shlomo Hillel newspaper that his could do all they could to weapons being sent to anti-terrorist actions by the JDL.

Bombs in Kinshasa while the bomb-by-mail extended to Africa as three letter-bombs addressed to the Israeli Embassy in Zaire, were intercepted. Police intercepted a bomb sent to the Israeli there. It was the second device sent to the Israeli in Brussels.

letter-bombs addressed to at the Israeli Embassy

**pt in Warning**

**W. Germany**

Egypt threatened to take restrictive measures against West German to retaliate for the alleged treatment of Egyptians in West Germany, the Middle East Agency said today.

A threat was made by Interior Minister Adel Kader, who is also acting foreign minister, at a meeting with West Germany's Ambassador Hans-Georg

Hatem summoned the am to discuss "the illegal treatment of Egyptian residents in Germany as well as the violations and restrictions on the entry and exit of citizens by West Germany."

**Quang Ngai Fighting Continues****No GI Combat Deaths in Week For First Time in Seven Years**

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, Sept. 21 (NYT)—For the first time since March 1, 1968, a week has passed with no American combat deaths in Indochina, the U.S. command reported today.

According to the American figures for the week of Sept. 16-18, there were no American deaths resulting from hostile action, although there were five deaths attributed to accidental or natural causes.

Seven Americans were listed as wounded, three requiring hospitalization. Four were described as missing in action or captured. Persons listed in the latter category are sometimes transferred to the killed-in-action list when additional information is obtained.

In recent months American casualties have dropped steadily. Last week's report said only one American was reported killed in action in the preceding week.

The latest weekly report brought American casualties in Southeast Asia since Jan. 1, 1967, to the following totals:

- Deaths resulting from hostile action, 45,257.

- Deaths resulting from non-hostile action (accidental and natural), 10,274.

- Wounded requiring hospital care, 153,151.

- Wounded not requiring hospital care, 160,236.

- Total wounded, 303,387.

- Missing, captured or interned, 1,676.

- Missing not resulting from hostile action (mainly desertions), 118.

The preceding statistics cover American casualties throughout the war area, including North and South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The first American to die in the Indochina war was Army Spec. 4 James T. Davis of Livingston, Tenn., killed in a Com-



Crew running to man a SAM-2 in North Vietnam. Agency France-Press.

**How North Vietnamese Live With the Bombing**

By Richard Dudman  
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

This is the first of a series of articles by the chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who has just returned from two weeks in North Vietnam, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 16.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—North Vietnam has learned to a striking degree to live with some of the heaviest bombing in the history of warfare. A drive down Route 1A from Hanoi southward tells how.

A half dozen or more big Czech, Chinese or Soviet-made trucks stand parked every few miles under the branches of the roadside line of trees in the late afternoon sunlight, ready to start rolling again when the sun goes down. Each group would be hardly big enough for a decent bombing target, even if it could be seen from the air.

Huge power shovels stand along the tracks ready for emergency repairs.

One railroad bridge still stands, although a half dozen bomb craters around the approaches show that it has been a target.

You see, the laser-guided smart bombs hit only the rice paddies and not the bridge," says one of the escorts.

The next railroad bridge has been hit squarely and destroyed. But some of the I-beams stuck along the right-of-way have been used to lay a replacement bridge across the canal.

Huge power shovels stand ready to help with repairs, as do lines of truck-mounted cranes parked under the broad branches of the trees. Drums of asphalt are spotted along the highway to provide a new hard surface within hours of a bombing strike.

But much of the work is seven.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

**Kissinger Said to Get Soviet Approval****Way Seen Clear on European Talks**

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP)—

An East-West accord is in sight for talks on a European security conference to start in November with parallel discussions in January on mutual troop cuts in Central Europe, allied sources said yesterday.

The Soviet Union, which has opposed any direct link between the two conferences, proposed this agenda in meetings with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, who visited Moscow last week.

The Soviet Union is seriously interested in reducing its troop levels deployed across Eastern Europe, however. To do so would weaken the Soviet hold on the Communist nations of Europe. Nevertheless, U.S. officials maintain that the only plausible course to pursue is the goal of mutual, unilateral, troop cuts and, in time, there may be some sign of progress in this direction.

A principal Nixon administration reason for launching talks on mutual troop reductions is to

**Trials Planned****U.K. Ends Internment Of Suspects in Ulster**

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 21 (NYT)—Britain tonight ordered the end of the controversial policy of interning suspected terrorists in Northern Ireland without trial.

William Whitelaw, Ulster's administrator, announced in London that a tribunal would be set up to consider cases of suspected bombers and gunmen with a view to their release or imprisonment for a specific sentence. Under internment, suspects could be held indefinitely.

Mr. Whitelaw's move, following a cabinet meeting, was clearly designed to calm the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland and encourage the main opposition group, the Social Democratic and Labor party, to attend a crucial three-day conference next week on the future of the province.

The party, representing many Catholics, has announced a boycott of the meeting because of internment—a policy most Catholics abhor. The minority says that internment, which was designed to root out terrorists, has been a one-sided policy that has ignored Protestant gunmen.

**Boycott May Continue**

Despite the decision to end internment, there were doubts tonight that the party would attend the conference. Gerry Fitt, the party leader, said the 241 men still held in the Long Kesh internment camp must be released before the group attends the talks.

And Paddy Devlin, a party leader from Belfast's Falls Road, a Catholic stronghold, said: "We are as bitterly opposed to special courts as we are to internment. Such courts would be setting aside the normal processes of justice and could in fact make internment more permanent. There's no question of this persuading us to go to the Whitelaw talks."

British's decision to replace internment with tribunals, or a special court, followed weeks of discussion in London by Mr. Heath, Mr. Whitelaw and senior legal advisers.

**Dilemma for Government**

Although the government was clearly eager to end internment without trial, it faced the dilemma of how to deal with men believed to be dangerous and responsible for the wave of Irish Republican Army terror that has rocked the province.

Officials in London and Belfast said that placing the men on trial was virtually impossible because of intimidation and threats

against witnesses. One witness, a bus driver, was murdered last year on the eve of his scheduled court appearance against a terrorist suspect.

Mr. Whitelaw's statement said:

"Certain basic problems of countering terrorism by the normal processes of law still present difficulties. These include the problem of preventing intimidation of witnesses by those who are in danger of their lives if they give evidence in court and of bringing to trial many of

those who, although responsible for organizing and directing terrorism, take care to avoid, so far as possible, themselves engaging in terrorist operations."

The new tribunal—which will probably consist of three judges—will sit without a jury. It will be asked to consider cases referred to it by Mr. Whitelaw and may conduct hearings in secret. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press

**Pompidou Pessimistic On European Summit**

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 21 (IHT)—Clearly indicating his disappointment with his European partners during the past year, President Georges Pompidou said today that he had decided to go ahead with next month's 10-nation European summit meeting because to call it off would only have made matters worse.

Commenting on the Oct. 19-20 Paris summit during his semi-annual press conference today, Mr. Pompidou made it clear that his hopes for its success were not what they once were.

"I do not," he said today, "think that this summit will be the turning point in history; not even of European history. No, I do not think that the circumstances permit it."

**Vietnam Comments**

In a two-hour conference that was easily dominated by internal affairs and especially the Aranda scandal (story, Page 4), Mr. Pompidou touched on European affairs and lightly on world affairs.

On Vietnam, he considerably toned down recent French government comments expressing support for the Communists' three-part program for South Vietnam. South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu has pointedly criticized the French for partially, and Mr. Pompidou made it clear today that France "was not taking a position."

Mr. Pompidou's remarks quite (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

**First Bid by Soviet Bloc Nation****Romania Applies to Join IMF, World Bank**

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP)—

Romania applied for membership in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank yesterday and became the first Soviet-bloc country seeking to join the Western world's financial network.

The step represents a major change for the Communist government of President Nicolae Ceausescu and a setback for the Warsaw Pact, which has consistently sought greater economic integration among Warsaw Pact nations.

Sources here said Romania's bid is assured favorable consideration since it has the support of all major Western nations.

The formal Romanian requests were delivered here yesterday by Ambassador Cornelius Bogdan to World Bank president Robert S. McNamara and to Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director

## Brushes Aside Israeli Threats of Attack

**Syria Refuses to Curb Guerrillas**

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (AP)—Syria's President Hafez Assad declared today that his country would not curb Palestinian guerrillas and brushed aside Israeli threats to attack Arab states harboring them.

"We refuse to be reduced to the role of policemen, protecting Israel's border and security," Mr. Assad told a labor rally in Damascus.

"We are unshakably determined to struggle for the restoration of occupied Arab land and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he said. "In this regard there is no room for concessions or compromise."

## W. German Interior Ministers Tighten Security at Airports

BONN, Sept. 21 (AP)—The interior ministers of West Germany's 10 state governments today ordered sharply increased security measures at all national airports to prevent new acts of terrorism.

Heinz Ruhman, chairman of a standing conference of the state interior ministers, told newsmen after a special session that every passenger and all personal luggage on internal and foreign flights will be subjected to thorough checks from now on.

Meanwhile, Hamburg authorities detained three Jordanians and one Palestinian woman in a series of raids.

The raids were aimed at rounding up Arabs suspected of being in contact with the terrorists responsible for this month's Munich massacre of 11 Israeli sportsmen. Hamburg police said that the Palestinian woman was deported to Israel and the three Jordanians were sent back to their country.

Mr. Ruhman said that the new airport controls would remain in effect for an unlimited time.

### Vengeance Feared

He said that the measures are aimed at protecting West German airports against possible Arab vengeance for the Munich shooting in which police killed five of the terrorists.

In Cologne, an anonymous letter-writer has threatened to place bombs aboard Lufthansa airplanes if the airline does not pay

## Jordanians Curb Links With Israel

JERUSALEM, Sept. 21 (AP)—Direct two-way tourist traffic between Israel and Jordan—Israel's closest link with any of its Arab neighbors—has been halted by the Jordanian government, it was learned yesterday.

Travel agents in East Jerusalem said they were informed Sunday by Amman that the government was discontinuing two-month-old organized tours across the bridges spanning the Jordan River border.

Tourists may still cross the bridges in either direction, but will not be permitted to return by the same route.

The Jordanian move was believed to have been caused by pressure on Amman from other Arab states at the Arab League conference of foreign ministers two weeks ago.

His 30-minute speech was broadcast by the Syrian state radio.

### Syria Expects Attack

Syria has been expecting an attack from Israel since its 36-hour raid on guerrilla bases in South Lebanon last weekend.

Army and civil defense units have been put on alert and tanks and anti-aircraft guns have been moved up around Palestinian refugee camps near Damascus and in the south.

Mr. Assad said Syria will "fight with all its potential against aggression despite the superior American war machine that backs Israel. We realize the

hazards involved, but this is the path of dignity and honor and we shall not shy away from it."

Mr. Assad made it plain that Syria was counting on support from Egypt and Libya in the event of an Israeli attack.

### Detained American

Meanwhile, the news weekly *Hawadess* said Syria is planning to try Maj. Richard Barrett, the American assistant military attaché in Amman, on spying charges.

Damascus will use the trial to denounce American policy in the Middle East, the magazine said.

Maj. Barrett was arrested by Damascus authorities on Sept. 18, as he traveled from Amman, through Syria, to Lebanon to see his wife and child.

### Lebanon-Guerrilla Clash

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Sept. 21 (UPI)—A Lebanese Army patrol clashed today with a group of Palestinian guerrillas in a village 8 miles south of Beirut.

The clash came a day after Arab mediation efforts between the two sides were said to have ended in agreement to avoid a confrontation.

Travelers arriving in Cyprus from Beirut said two soldiers and one guerrilla were shot in the exchange of fire. Their condition was not immediately known.

### Guerrilla Attack Reported

DAMASCUS, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas attacked and machine-gunned four Israeli military positions in the occupied Golan Heights during the night, a guerrilla spokesman said today.

The Israeli positions at Yabda, Dabouza, Fardaw and Jibreen suffered casualties and material damage, the spokesman added.

In a separate communiqué a spokesman said an Israeli military vehicle hit a mine along a dirt road in the heights today, and its occupants were killed or wounded.

Authorities did not connect the case with the series of mail bombings throughout the world.

### Athens Security Move

ATHENS, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Airport authorities reinforced strict security measures today following intensified Arab guerrilla activities throughout the world.

Two police guards armed with submachine guns were placed outside the international terminal building, and two others on the observation platform.

Passengers boarding planes on all flights are being thoroughly searched before they leave the departure lounges.

### Rights Seen Violated

HAMBURG, Sept. 21 (AP)—Amnesty International criticized today what it called the violation of "the most basic rights" by the police in expelling the four Arabs from West Germany.

According to Amnesty, an international group concerned with political offenses and prisoners, the police raided three student residences with drawn guns.

A legal firm in Hamburg challenged the report that the woman, 34-year-old Helen Abu Hashim, a student, had asked to be sent to Israel.

The firm stated that Miss Hashim had said that deportation to Israel or Jordan for sympathizing with terrorists would mean certain death for her.

Israeli security services have rounded up 16 Arabs on the occupied Jordanian West Bank as suspected members of two Arab guerrilla organizations that recently carried four sabotage attacks in the Hebron region, the military command said.

The spokesman said North Korea has provided "direct assistance to at least some organizations in the Middle East which are operating in the field of terrorism."

"It is an appalling intervention," he said.

### Israelis Find Letter-Bombs

(Continued from Page 1) organization's officials, among others.

The Jewish Agency is the major organization which handles Israeli interests among world Jewry and financial development in the Jewish state.

Transport Minister Shimon Peres and Director-General Moshe Kurtz of the Welfare Ministry were the targets yesterday.

### Retaliatory Attacks

The possibility of retaliatory attacks against Arab terrorists in Europe arose with a report in the newspaper *Haaretz* on the arrest of Mr. Paglin.

A police spokesman said that Mr. Paglin is former operations officer of an underground Jewish group that carried out sabotage operations against the British mandate authorities before Israel's independence.

The former head of that group, known as the Irgun Zvai Leumi, is rightist politician Menachem Begin, who has called for the revival of secret assassin squads to go after terrorists in Europe.

### Pope Returns to Rome

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 21 (AP)—Pope Paul VI returned to the Vatican today from his summer palace in Castelgandolfo in the Alban hills south of Rome.

A army spokesman said three gunmen burst into two homes belonging to members of the UDR in the small farming community. In the first house, the gunmen shot the soldier and his wife, stole rifles and UDR uniforms and then moved on to raid the nearby home of another UDR member who was out, the spokesman said. The gunmen fled across the border in a car, firing a shot at a Lismasane post office as they went, he said.

### Soviet Blast Noted

UPPSALA, Sweden, Sept. 21 (AP)—The seismological institute here today registered a Soviet underground explosion on the Oural River, north of the Caspian Sea. The explosion, at 0800 GMT, had a magnitude of medium strength.

Princess Alia, 16, was attending a school in Somerset, West England, and the Princes Abdullah, 10, and Faisal, 8, were at another in Surrey, south of London. They have not returned for the current term.

### Hussein's Children Pulled Out of School

LONDON, Sept. 21 (Reuters)—King Hussein has been withdrawn from schools in Britain because of increased Arab terrorist activity in Europe, British newspapers said today.

Princess Alia, 16, was attending a school in Somerset, West England, and the Princes Abdullah, 10, and Faisal, 8, were at another in Surrey, south of London. They have not returned for the current term.

Deferred were proposals to dissolve the 22-year-old UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and to order withdrawal of 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, remnants of the 16-country force that fought the North Koreans under the UN flag 20 years ago.

U.S. diplomats were confident that the assembly, which will meet tomorrow to consider the Steering Committee's agenda proposals, would uphold the 16-7 vote, with France abstaining, on the Korean question.

The U.S. representative, George Bush, praised the move.

"This is a critical time in the progress of relations between the



OOPS—When Dutch Crown Princess Beatrix toured the historic cheese market in Wörden, near Amsterdam yesterday, a local blacksmith wanted to show the proper respect. It was the chance of a lifetime. But the poor fellow was so overcome with emotion, thus spoiling his royal aim, that he wound up kissing the wrong hand.

### British Experts Say

## Letter-Bombs Use Mousetrap Principle

LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI)—British bomb-disposal experts yesterday described the method believed used to make the explosive-laden envelopes sent in the mail to Israeli diplomats in London.

A police spokesman said the devices operated on the same principle as a mousetrap. The detonator spring is folded back and packed in the bulky envelope. Opening the letter releases the spring, which strikes the detonator head, setting off the explosive.

The exact nature of the explosive was not known. The letters were all addressed by hand, apparently by the same person, the spokesman said. The envelopes were buff in color and measured six inches by three inches. He said about three ounces of explosive were used.

"It opened close to the body, the letters can be fatal," one police source said. "But if held a few inches away, then much of the blast would be dissipated and the injury caused could be quite minor."

### Size of Playing Card

A postal official said: "You would never expect that the letters contained bombs. They're small—about the size of a playing card. You can't blame the Israelis for not suspecting the contents."

Scotland Yard sources said one blast—which killed Israeli diplomat Ami Shachor, 44—was probably caused by an American-made device about the size and shape of a teabag.

The bags are usually packed with plastic and other explosives and are dumped by "the thousands" from helicopters in Vietnam into Communist-controlled areas, a British Army bomb-disposal officer said. The bags, code-named GRAVEL, exploded when stepped on.

The device which killed Mr. Shachor was probably activated by a concealed tape or wire connected to a tiny battery inside the bag, the officer said.

## As China Objects, UN Panel Votes to Hear Bangladesh Bid

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 21—Despite strong Chinese objections, United Nations committee voted today to recommend taking up Bangladesh's application for membership.

China vetoed the application in the Security Council on Aug. 26 and its representative, Huang Hua, made it clear today that he would cast a second veto if the case came up again in the council. He called China's opposition "firm and unshakable" now.

Nevertheless, the 25-nation Steering Committee voted 17-4 with 3 abstentions to recommend a resolution calling for increased representation of member states.

China's proposal to expand the Security Council by adding five new members was defeated.

In another dispute, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim recommended yesterday that the issue of world terrorism be debated not in the assembly but in its Legal Committee. He said this would assure "a measured and calm analysis and discussion."

Mr. Waldheim put the question of terrorism on the assembly's agenda after China and the Soviet Union vetoed a Security Council resolution because it mentioned the Arab guerrilla attack on the Israeli Olympic team at Munich. The United States then vetoed the measure because reference to the Munich killings by India.

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## 3 Days in a Ugandan Prison Bizarre and Casual Cruel

Andrew Torchia, Associated Press correspondent in East Africa, describes in the following article his experiences in a Uganda military prison where he and other newsmen were held for three days without formal charges placed against them. The newsmen were released Wednesday night and put aboard a plane to London.

### By Andrew Torchia

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Ugandan soldiers pinned a man on the ground while a woman beat him with a rawhide whip—10, 20, 50 times, until the screaming stopped.

Thirty other soldiers—officers and men—shouldered around to watch. They laughed, enjoying the spectacle, and no one intervened.

The beating went on for minutes—which seemed much longer—before the crowd dispersed and the screaming stopped.

This scene of bizarre and casual cruelty yesterday afternoon was for 13 British, Swedish, American and Canadian detainees their last view of Makindye military prison. None of knew who the woman was, or what the whipping was about. We stood silently in the hot sun at the prison gate, while guards handed back our shoes and money, and tried not to look.

Most of us had spent three days in Makindye and now we were being released from captivity under the undignified army that has controlled Uganda for the past 20 months. Ten, including six British and two Swedish newsmen, were being deported on a night flight to London.

Three were freed in Kampala.

### Danger for Others

Many details of what went on in Makindye cannot be told. Their disclosure could endanger others still imprisoned there without being charged and without hope of immediate release. One man has been inside more than a year.

Scotland Yard sources said one blast—which killed Israeli diplomat Ami Shachor, 44—was probably caused by an

## Domestic Priorities Cited

**Govern Unit Assails on Defense Budget**

WONTO, Sept. 21 (AP).—George McGovern's defense day accused President Nixon of spending toward a \$100-million military budget "to spiral the same 'bankrupt' our ability to a decent life for our home."

repeating the Democratic candidate's or a \$30-billion cut to defense budget at \$58.4 billion.

In the advisory that Sen. McGovern the country a realistic alliance with meeting priorities.

"More than just energy if we are to be," said the panel co-chairman, former Defense Secretary M. Clifford, of Defense Melvin R. Kline, who dismissed the panel's desperate attempt by govern "to escape the terms of his own defense

Govern panel said a the current overblown establishment to a leaner system geared to today's realities made gradually.

**a Policy Assailed**

Mr. Nixon's defense has been marked by fail-and the Vietnam war, he arms race, to end spending for military and to use expensive manpower effectively.

"Orse," it said, "billions derailed on weapons systems should know to be used—the valuable bargain."

Govern panel said such weapons as the Trident and B-1 bomber jeopardy control by upsetting Soviet nuclear balance appearing as a threat forces and as a U.S. of the arms race." In quoted the Brookings Institution as saying that funding and expansion programs would bring Nixon defense budget by

costs of our weapons, and our wars are bankrupt our ability to a decent life for our home." The panel said, "have military power national security."

McGovern's approach, said, "would:

ide a force that "would US. inferior to nation."

tain a nuclear deterrent the 1980s and encourage the Union to match U.S. actions rather than the arms race.

ntain conventional militaries adequate to deter, or say fight, a Soviet attack Western Europe or Is-

ther McGovern panelists former Budget Director L. Schutte, Sen. William

**Question**  
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**EXPLOSIVE SPEECH**—Sen. George McGovern displaying anti-personnel bombs that he said were being used against North Vietnam during strong anti-war speech in Philadelphia Wednesday. He said these bombs were "capable of doing nothing but tearing human flesh" and that we are "standing off at a safe distance and raining the terrible technology of death on helpless people below."

**2 Workers, McGovern Argue His Policy On War, Amnesty**

By Douglas E. Koeckland

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 21 (AP).—Sen. George S. McGovern engaged yesterday in a sharp debate about his policies on amnesty and the Vietnam war with two workers as he toured the huge Western Electric Co. plant here.

A little more than halfway through a handshaking visit with many of the 9,500 workers at the plant, which manufactures telephone switching systems, the Democratic presidential candidate was confronted by Don Gischler, 30 years old, who said he was a registered Democrat who had voted for Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama in 1968, and by Carl Bitter, 33, who said that he was a Republican.

The exchange, unusual in this campaign in which Mr. McGovern has been largely cleared for his opposition to the Vietnam war, went like this:

Mr. Gischler: "How come you want amnesty for traitors?"

Sen. McGovern: "I don't think I understand it."

Sen. McGovern: "I'm not for traitors."

Mr. Gischler: "Well, the people that left this country won't fight for Vietnam and for America."

Sen. McGovern: "They don't believe in the war."

Mr. Gischler: "That's right."

Sen. McGovern: "We hung German officers at the end of World War . . . (interrupted at this point).

Mr. Gischler: (pointing to a POW bracelet, with a name on it, that he was wearing) "This man right here is a prisoner of war."

Sen. McGovern: "That's right. And Nixon's keeping him in jail by keeping this war going."

Mr. Gischler: "Well, I don't believe that."

Sen. McGovern: "Well, he is. That's . . . (interrupted again).

Mr. Gischler: "I'm a Vietnam veteran."

Sen. McGovern: "He's been there since 1967. What's Nixon done to get him out?"

Mr. Gischler: "He's trying to get him out."

Sen. McGovern: "How? By bombing the hell out of people?"

Mr. Gischler: "Right. He should have bombed a hell of lot more of them."

Sen. McGovern: "Well, listen, do you think that's going to get the prisoners out?"

Mr. Gischler: "I do. That's right."

Sen. McGovern: "How do you think they got in prison in the first place?"

Mr. Gischler: "I think it will get them out of prison. Every one of them."

Sen. McGovern: "Why?"

Mr. Gischler: "To show them we have power over here and not just a flunky second-rate guy." Here Sen. McGovern interrupts as man finishes sentence . . . country."

Sen. McGovern: "Do you think it works?"

Mr. Gischler: "Yes, I do think it works."

Sen. McGovern: "Well, what's happening?"

Mr. Gischler: "It worked in World War II against Japan."

Sen. McGovern: "That man stayed in prison ever since 1967."

Mr. Gischler: "That's right. My wife wears one (POW bracelet), too."

Sen. McGovern: "Well, what is . . . (as man keeps talking about bracelets and conversation becomes unintelligible for a moment.)

Speck was sentenced to die in the electric chair in June, 1967, but the U.S. Supreme Court ruled a year ago that the circuit court jury that tried him was improperly impaneled. The court voided the death penalty.

The high court remanded the case back to the lower courts for resentencing.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on June 29 that the death penalty constitutes "cruel and unusual punishment" and was barred by the U.S. Constitution.

**Agnew Slip May Have Forced Nixon to Order Grain Probe**

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—A misstatement by Vice-President Agnew apparently led President Nixon yesterday to order an FBI investigation into the sale of 400 million bushels of wheat to the Soviet Union.

Tuesday, in Minneapolis, Mr. Agnew said at a news conference that President Nixon had ordered the FBI to investigate the sales to determine whether grain exporters had made windfall profits out of it.

The Vice-President said that the investigation was "in progress." However, an FBI spokesman in Washington said that no request for such an investigation had been received.

Yesterday, Roy Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said that the President had ordered an FBI investigation to determine whether exporters had made "illegal excess profits."

According to sources on Capitol Hill, the President, until Mr. Agnew had made his statement, had had no intention of ordering such an investigation.

**Complete Surprise**

Following Mr. Ziegler's statement at his noon press briefing, Rep. John Melcher, D. Mont., a member of House Agriculture subcommittee that has held three days of hearings into possible windfall profits by the exporters, sold in an interview:

"I have been told that the Vice-President's announcement came as a complete surprise to the White House, but that a decision was made, with the Department of Agriculture agreeing, that he had to take off the hook and backed up."

"We again have a situation where the dog has picked his own fleas as in the Watergate case."

"Regardless of the merits of President Nixon's investigating President Nixon's U. S. Department of Agriculture, it will lack credibility. A better approach would be an investigation directed by a blue-ribbon panel."

Sources here and other sources with Vice-President Agnew said yesterday that he had asked Casper W. Weinberger, director of the Office of Management and Budget who also was in Minneapolis Tuesday, what he should say at the news conference if it was discovered that charges of "windfall profits" were made by exporters.

**Suggestion Sticks**

According to these sources, Mr. Weinberger suggested several things and then added facetiously that he might tell reporters that the FBI was looking into it since it has a "business practices division." Evidently, these sources said, this stuck in the Vice-President's mind.

A source here said that at a morning conference of Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz with his aides, the secretary was somewhat appalled at what Mr. Agnew had said, but it was decided that it was necessary to "cover up" for him. Hence, this source said, Mr. Ziegler's con-

ference with the jurist said that it would be impossible to bring the civil proceedings to trial before the November election.

The possibility exists that the criminal trial of seven indicted by a federal grand jury for the June 17 break-in could begin before the election.

The three civil cases involved are a \$3.2 million damage suit against the Republicans brought by former Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien, a \$5 million countersuit filed by Maurice H. Stans, chief fundraiser for President Nixon's re-election committee, and a \$5 million libel suit by Mr. Stans against Mr. O'Brien.

**Shriver Says the Kennedys Have Not Given to Campaign**

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP).—Sargent Shriver said yesterday that although he is a Kennedy in-law, none of the Kennedy family, except possibly his wife, has given any money to the Democratic national campaign in which he is running for vice-president.

Mr. Shriver confirmed a statement in Washington by Henry Kimelman, the finance chairman of the Democratic ticket headed by Sen. George McGovern, who said no Kennedy money had been received by the last filing date, Aug. 31. He added that that to his knowledge none has come in from the Kennedy family since.

"We hope to get some contributions from the Kennedys," Mr. Kimelman said. "We would welcome it. I can't think of anything we'd rather have. But we haven't received any."

Mr. Kimelman was responding to a demand by Clark MacGregor, the Republican campaign director, who called on the McGovern-Shriver headquarters to "come clean" on Kennedy money in the campaign.

Mr. MacGregor said that it was "inconceivable that the Kennedy family has not made substantial contributions to the McGovern-Shriver campaign." He said Sen. McGovern "owes the American people an immediate accounting of how these funds have been deposited and spent."

Mr. Kimelman said, "We have made an accounting of every single contribution since this campaign began" and Mr. MacGregor should "come clean on where they got the \$10 million slush fund they're keeping secret."

"It may be inconceivable to Mr. MacGregor, but he has great trouble with concepts, you know," Mr. Shriver said in Chicago. "He's still a politician from Minnesota and he's representing a candidate—President Nixon—who's got \$10 million in slush funds, and the President refused to say who gave him the \$10 million."

The high court remanded the case back to the lower courts for resentencing.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on June 29 that the death penalty constitutes "cruel and unusual punishment" and was barred by the U.S. Constitution.

**Nixon's Armor-Plated Car Dented In Collision With a Bike Rider**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—President Nixon's new five-ton, armor-plated limousine has come out second best to a collision with a bicycle. The president was not to his car at the time.

After the collision yesterday, the bicyclist, Orville Jackson, 32, of Washington, reported no damage, while the police said the \$50,000 Lincoln Continental limousine was damaged on the left rear fender and doors. Total damage was put at more than \$100.

Mr. Jackson, a student, was shaken up and later examined at a hospital. He said that five policemen came to the hospital to give him a ticket for failing to stay in his lane of traffic.

The collision occurred as both the car and the bicycle were turning into a service station.

Mr. Jackson said he quickly realized that the car was occupied by Secret Service agents.

"You know," he said, "that car had four radios, and these guys had guns sticking out of their coats."

New York Opens Corruption Fight

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has named Maurice Nadari special prosecutor to lead New York City's five district attorneys in an effort to combat corruption in the criminal justice system—from the police to the court bench.

Mr. Nadari, a veteran prosecutor who recently acted as counsel to a state-appointed commission that investigated New York City government, plans to engage 60 lawyers and 120 investigators to assist him.

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## Senate Unit Votes Social-Security Tax Rise

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday to increase Social Security taxes by about \$6 million to finance an array of new benefits for the nation's elderly and disabled.

The action came as the committee neared final approval of a bill embracing both welfare reform and liberalization of the Social Security and Medicare programs.

The long-stalled bill is expected to reach the Senate floor next week. However, a major fight already has developed over welfare-reform provisions and the outlook for final floor action is uncertain.

The new benefits for selective groups—such as widows, the disabled and long-term low-paid workers—would be on top of the 20-percent across-the-board cash increase approved by Congress in June for the nation's 27.8 million Social Security beneficiaries.

That 20-percent increase became effective on Sept. 1, and will be reflected in checks to be mailed out early in October.

### Action in June

The estimated \$6 billion in tax increases approved by the committee yesterday also would be on top of increases approved by Congress in June to finance the 20 percent benefit rise.

The earlier tax increase, scheduled to go into effect in January, will boost the payroll tax rate from 5.2 to 5.5 percent for employer and employee alike; and the wage base on which the

tax is paid will rise from \$9,000 to \$10,500, with still another wage base increase to \$11,000 a year later.

Thus, even without the tax increases approved by the committee yesterday, Social Security taxes will rise next January from the present \$468 to \$554 for anyone earning \$10,500 or more a year. For anyone earning \$12,000 or more by January, 1974, the tax will rise to \$650 a year.

The additional taxes now proposed by the committee would come entirely from a rise in the tax rate, with no further change in the wage base on which taxes are paid.

As approved by committee, the tax rate, payable by both employer and employee, would rise from 5.5 to 6 percent, effective in January.

### Added Increase

This would mean that the annual Social Security payment for anyone earning \$10,500 or more would go from \$468 to \$485 in January, instead of to \$554 as now scheduled under existing law. By January, 1974, with the second boost in wage base, the payment would be \$720 for those earning \$12,000 or more annually.

## School Strike In 3d Day in Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—A strike by teachers today crippled Washington's public schools for a third day as city officials turned to court action to end the dispute.

But the head of the Washington teachers union, William H. Simons, said he expected the walkout to last at least through Friday.

The school board decided to seek contempt-of-court citations against the union after its members voted to reject a proposed settlement last night.

The strike, the first in Washington's history, began Tuesday despite a temporary restraining order by a District of Columbia judge.

The dispute shut down classes in 56 of the city's 183 public schools.

### Ready and Willing

A union spokesman said no new negotiating sessions have been scheduled but its leaders are "ready and willing" to talk to the school board and Mayor Walter E. Washington.

Union officials said the key issue is a pay increase of 17 percent sought by the teachers. Salary hikes of that amount have been granted the city's policemen and firemen.

Meanwhile, teachers in Philadelphia remained off the job, with no end in sight to their record two-week-old walkout. There also were strikes by school employees elsewhere in the country, with most of the walkouts in the East and Midwest.

Both sides were still far apart in Philadelphia. The school board, \$32 million in debt, has said it can afford only a \$300 annual raise for teachers at top scale and no increase for other teachers. In addition, it wants to phase out 480 jobs and increase the school work day by 40 minutes.

### Spanish Prince to Bonn

BONN, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Prince Juan Carlos, Spain's future king, will arrive in Bonn Monday to begin an official four-day visit to West Germany, the Spanish Embassy said today.

## NASA Ponders Sex Problem In Long Flights

NICE, Sept. 21 (AP).—Sex in space is necessary on long missions and crews made up of men and women are being seriously considered, says Dr. Charles Berry of NASA.

Speaking at a round-table discussion at a convention on aeronautics and space medicine, Dr. Berry said that the absence of normal heterosexual relations could create an intolerable emotional tension for crews on flights of a year or more.

"For missions of the Mars type, mixed crews must be seriously looked into," he said. "Morals have changed considerably in the United States and it would be entirely natural for future crews to have close relations with persons of the opposite sex."

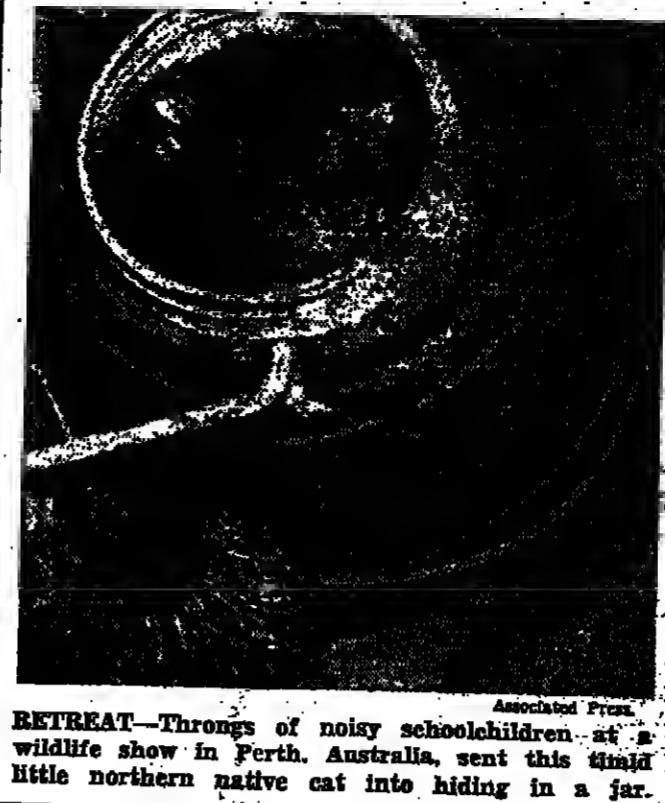
### '7 Spain Bomb Hurts 6

MIRAVALLLES, Spain, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Six persons were injured by flying glass Tuesday and several buildings damaged when Spanish Army specialists exploded a 1,000-pound bomb dating from the civil war—and underestimated its power. The 35-year-old bomb was discovered during excavation work in the village near Bilbao, the official news agency Cifra said.

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Associated Press  
RETREAT.—Throngs of noisy schoolchildren at a wildlife show in Perth, Australia, sent this timid little northern native cat into hiding in a jar.

### Joint Work May Begin This Fall

## 30 Environmental Projects Agreed to by U.S. and Russia

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union agreed today to undertake 30 projects on environmental protection for the cities, farms, rivers, lakes and air of both countries.

At a news conference after the three-day meeting of their new Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection, Soviet and U.S. officials said that some projects would begin as early as November.

If the projects develop as hoped, one American official said, in a year or so as many as several hundred scientists and specialists will be involved in joint studies on such problems as air and water pollution, oil spills, seismic research, the urban environment, pest management and atmospheric pollution because of supersonic transports.

The scientists involved will spend weeks or even months in each other's countries, officials said.

There was no indication, however, that the projects would go beyond cooperative research and commit both sides jointly to de-

velop and apply safeguards to combat pollution.

Russell E. Train, chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality and chief U.S. delegate at the talks here, hailed today's agreement as a breakthrough in international cooperation on environmental problems. It extended the agreement signed on May 23 by President Nixon and President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

"We are trying to develop solutions by bringing our people together to work on projects as a team," Mr. Train said at the House of Unions, a conference center. "This is the new element."

The chief Soviet delegate, Yevgeny K. Fyodorov, head of the Hydrometeorological Service, praised the 20-page memorandum they signed as "a great beginning to be followed by active work for the benefit of both countries."

Among the specific projects in the accord were the following:

• A joint project for developing mathematical models on air pollution, leading to improved air control and management and using St. Louis and Leningrad as samples.

• A joint study of water pollution and its effects on marine life in lakes, using Lake Balkal in Siberia, and both Lake Tahoe in California and Nevada and one of the Great Lakes as test areas.

• A similar study of water pollution in river basins, with the Delaware River and a still-to-be-designated Soviet river as sites. The Potomac River and a second Soviet site may be added later.

• Joint studies of urban environmental problems, comparing San Francisco and Atlanta with Leningrad and a second Soviet city. The first Soviet teams will visit the two U.S. cities this fall.

• Improvement of earthquake prediction methods with each side setting up equipment on the other's territory. The sample regions will be along the San Andreas Fault, a major California earthquake region, and in the cities of Goma and Dubash in the earthquake region of the Pamir Mountains, in the central Asian republic of Tadzhikistan.

• A country aids, or harbors skyjackers, or is host to or aids terrorist groups who use piracy as one of their prime weapons.

• A country does not take adequate precautions to guard against skyjacking.

• A country continues its service to another country which aids or abets skyjackers or sky terrorists.

The Senate vote was 75 to 1 to send the bill to the House with Sen. Harold Hughes, D. Iowa, voting against. He said he objected only to the death penalty option.

The death sentence would be at the discretion of the jury if there is a skyjacking conviction. The other choice is a minimum sentence of 20 years.

In a 5 to 4 decision last June, the Supreme Court declared the death penalty, as now administered generally in the United States, to be unconstitutional. But the court left the door open for new death penalty laws that are applied uniformly.

Despite Mr. Pompidou's reaction to the Aranda affair during his news conference and a warning to the French press to show "a little reserve in the face of this torrent of denunciations," he admitted that there were "here and there" officials who used their positions both immorally and illegally.

Mr. Aranda says that his documents, taken from the Public Works Ministry, incriminate 48 "public personalities." He handed them over to the investigating magistrate today.

Mr. Pompidou said that these officials, elected or not, "we" he punished, but warned the press that only the law could condemn them. Mr. Pompidou also said that he now believed that the various scandalous campaigns were "organized," although he named no organization.

He called photocopying "one of the sicknesses of our time, which today violates administrative and political secrets, but tomorrow will violate business life, corporations' life, family life, you can be sure of it."

He did not use the word "secret" of plot.

In an obvious attempt to show him as mentally unbalanced, Mr. Pompidou said that Mr. Aranda once had come to his office while he was prime minister and told a staff member that "he had found the secret of a huge plot Russia had been carrying out for 20 years."

His voice heavy with sarcasm, Mr. Pompidou said that Mr. Aranda had then gone to the U. S. Embassy with his news, then to the Soviet Embassy to send a letter to Nikita Khrushchev, telling the Soviet leader that he had discovered the Russian secret and told the American about it. In the letter, of which Mr. Pompidou apparently knew all the details, Mr. Aranda asked to see Mr. Khrushchev to avoid a scandal.

Soon after, Mr. Pompidou continued, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. "Mr. Aranda understood why," Mr. Pompidou said with a wink. "It was his dossier. He became afraid and he came back to us again this time to ask for a permit to carry a gun. Those were my only indirect relations with Mr. Aranda."

## Cool View On Summit By Pompidou

No 'Turning Point,'  
French Leader Says

(Continued from Page 1)

Likely reflected the visit here by Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's security adviser, six days ago. Mr. Pompidou said that French policy would be "not to mix in, for fear of hurting." He said France supported peace and independence for the four countries of Indochina.

"On other international affairs he condemned the Munich kidnappings and murders; and said there was "nothing worse than the taking of hostages." Still, he said there would "not be a solution to Palestinian terrorism unless a solution to the Palestinian problem is found."

He told a Spanish journalist that France supported Spanish entry into the Common Market "as soon as possible" but that there were still economic difficulties and that some countries had "political objections."

### See Monetary Progress

Despite his negativity on the European summit, Mr. Pompidou said that his threats had had their effect and that work in the chancelleries picked up after June 2. He made a point of noting the monetary progress that had been made.

He said the German mark and Dutch florin were no longer floating and that the British pound would eventually return to fixed parities; that the notion of a joint European float had been rejected, that the EEC agriculture policy had been saved, that capital controls were accepted in principle and that an embryonic intervention fund had been set up.

He also remarked that the 10 countries had accepted the notion of coordinating their economies and he hinted strongly that this and more dramatic measures on the intervention fund could be results of the summit. "Who knows," he said. "If there was no summit, maybe the finance ministers would still be arguing."

But he said he "will not empty the summit of its substance by indicating today what my intentions are."

He did say, however, that prices and inflation would be discussed during the meeting, and that some European solution could be envisaged that would "get at the roots of the increase in the money mass."

He took a siesta at former West German Finance Minister Karl Schiller, who, he said, had hoped to turn Germany into "an oasis of stability in an inflationary world." He said the world was "too international" for that. He said finally, that the reduction of the inflationary rate in the United States would have a positive influence in Europe.

### Danish Opposition

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21 (AP).—Premier Jens Otto Krag said today Denmark would oppose and, if necessary, use its veto powers to keep Spain out of an enlarged European Economic Community.

The Danish leader was reacting to Mr. Pompidou's comments that he was in favor of membership in the EEC.

In a statement, Mr. Krag recalled Denmark's steadfast opposition to Spain's admittance to the North Atlantic alliance and said his country's attitude to Spain's entry into the Common Market would be the same.

### Henry L. Nunn

LA JOLLA, Calif., Sept. 2 (AP).—Henry L. Nunn, 94, co-founder of the Nut-n-Bush Shoe Co. of Milwaukee and its president until 1960, died Friday at his home here.

The company drew national attention in 1936 when it negotiated a plan with its employees under which wages would be paid for 48 weeks a year, irrespective of production shutdowns.

Twenty percent of gross sales were set aside weekly for this purpose.

In 1939, he announced an agreement to have two employee representatives on the company's board of directors. Another later innovation, welcomed by employees since pay was geared to sales, was the hiring of a production efficiency expert, half of whose salary was paid by the union.

### Gloria Grosvenor-Oftedal

OTTAWA, Sept. 21 (AP).—Gloria Grosvenor-Oftedal, 54, granddaughter of telephone inventor Alexander Graham Bell and wife of Trofin Oftedal, Norwegian ambassador to Canada, died Tuesday night in Baddeck in Nova Scotia.

The Norwegian Embassy said that Mrs. Grosvenor-Oftedal had been suffering from cancer for about a year.

Baddeck was the summer home of Bell and is the location of a museum exhibiting many of his inventions.

### Joaquin Hernandez-Armas

MIAMI, Sept. 21 (AP).—Joaquin Hernandez-Armas, Cuban ambassador to Mexico, died in Havana Tuesday after suffering a heart attack. Before his Mexican assignment, he was ambassador to Brazil, director of international organizations in the Cuban State Department and head of economical organizations in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

### Francis B. Goodwin

SPENCERPORT, N.Y., Sept. 21 (AP).—Retired U. S. Army Col. Francis B. Goodwin, 63, who directed an ordnance operation in the Normandy invasion of World War II, died Monday after suffering a heart attack. Goodwin retired in 1963 after serving 35 years in the Army.

### DEATH NOTICE

Mr. John J. Rascovsky, Mr. and Mrs. Serpe Rascovsky and Mr. and Mrs. Leoold Schrader, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. and all the family members, the mother of MRS. RASCOVSKY, see Marriage Register, their mother, Mrs. Maryann Rascovsky, died in law, on September 20, 1972, at age of 64. Services will take place on September 22, 1972, at Columbarium of Pere Lachaise, 2:30 p.m.



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## EU Bars US's Plan Coalition Unites Proposal Safety Plot

Craig R. Whitney

Sept. 21 (NYT).—President Van Thieu rejected it. The Sept. 11, Composed for three-part government in South. He said "any political situation in South Vietnam be determined by the Vietnamese people themselves without foreign interference."

It was believed to have French government's of the latest Communist which is essentially a unit of its earlier ones. We seriously warn the US against interfering internal affairs of South and against lending a the Communists either or by deed," he said. Hien's speech was made at Hué and has been several times over the radio.

**Communist Plot?**

People and army of South see clearly the crafty Communists and their lackeys, a it is being applauded by portentous elements who are in exile and calling as a third force." Sept. 11 proposal called nents of a provisional government to be drawn the Thieu administration, communist side, and from political forces in South, including those who, for reasons, have to live

there, however, said: "We reaffirm that any peace should start with an end communist armed aggression withdrawal of all troops to the North."

Hunks remain to be done now and Tet 11 the lunar calendar. First, the army should be in the initiative and expand victories to wipe enemy, and secondly, end "Communist cadre be annihilated."

That in the Quang Tri alone, the Communists suffered 27,123 killed and 5 tanks and armored vehicles.

With the recapture of Tri City last weekend, he offensive had been to failure.

## is Parley 60th Session; Progress Seen

IS, Sept. 21 (AP).—Over the Viet Cong plan tripartite regime in Saigon the 160th session of the United Nations peace talks. Each side accused the of prolonging the war, continued stalemate seemed date that no progress was in the latest round of talks between presidential Henry Kissinger and Politburo member Le Duc Tho.

Ambassador William J. told the Communists he Viet Cong require an American pullout, signature of Saigon President Nguyen Van Thieu and formation of a coalition government lead "neither to peace self-determination for the Vietnamese population." Instead, prolonged warfare communist dictatorship by it would be the clearly able consequence," he said. The Communist declaration illogical, impractical and treacherous."

## Chief Makes 1974 Population Year'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 21.—Secretary-General Waldheim yesterday proposed 1974 "World Population at a news conference; a year 127 million children in each year 9.5 million of school age and each 9 million reach age 65, totals are likely to rise in the years ahead as more adults swell the ranks of all parents and improved care advances life expectancy."

## sque Is Killed, Two Others see to France, Get Asylum

From WIRE Dispatches

IBILONA, Spain, Sept. 21.—Today hampered a search group of Basque extremists to escape across the Pyrenees to France after a shoot-out with Spanish police.

Basque was killed in the near the mountain village Irdax yesterday. Police is said there was no way knowing whether any other members of the six-man group hit.

Police identified the dead as a Bilbao law student, Luis Aranguren Munguia, 21, legend member of the military of the separatist organization ETA, which is fighting the secession of the Basque from Spain. Mr. Aranguren was one of four men wanted by police in connection with the killing of a policeman in a



Associated Press  
**COMING BACK.**—South Vietnamese civilians on bicycles and motorbikes crossing river in Que Son district recently to search for personal belongings after the area was recaptured by government troops. Span crossing river was destroyed in fighting.

### In Attempt to Block Supplies From North

## U.S. Mining Waterways Below the DMZ

By Craig R. Whitney

border by boat, a senior U.S. Air Force officer has disclosed.

SAIGON, Sept. 21. (NYT).—U.S. planes have been mining the coastal rivers and canals of northern Quang Tri Province, just below the Demilitarized Zone, to prevent the North Vietnamese from moving supplies across the border.

The officer said the mining was begun after aerial reconnaissance indicated that the North Vietnamese

had been trying to prevent last

weekend's recapture of Quang Tri City, had moved supplies not only to the roads from the DMZ but also by boat.

The disclosure—with President Nguyen Van Thieu's assertion during a visit to the northern part of Dong Ha north of Quang Tri City would be "sacrificed" as a battleground—indicated that it would be a long time before the 320,000 people who once lived in Quang Tri Province would be allowed to return.

### Mined Since May

North Vietnamese ports and waterways have been mined since last May 8, when President Nixon said he was taking "decisive action" against the Communist offensive, which began March 30.

The Taiwan mission headed by Etsuharu Shima arrived home first, after an uncomfortable time explaining Japan's new policy to Premier Chiang Chin-kuo, elder son of President Chiang Kai-shek, and other officials.

After that mission's return and report, an official Japanese spokesman described Taiwan's reaction as bitter, but not unexpected. The new Japanese policy will mean an end to formal diplomatic relations with the Chinese Nationalist regime, which has been recognized by Japan for many years.

A Nationalist public statement declared that Japan would become "the enemy of all Chinese people once again" if the Tokyo government should "collaborate" with the Communist government on the mainland.

The statement hinted at unspecified reprisals; the general expectation here is that these will be limited to diplomatic countermeasures, harsh words and face-saving gestures, well short of a rupture of the important economic ties between Taiwan and Japan.

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Meanwhile, management and labor were negotiating within the government-controlled labor unions on workers' demands that the dismissed auto workers be reinstated and that strikers who were arrested by police will not lose their jobs.

## Lockout Threat Ending Strike in Northern Spain

VIGO, Spain, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Thousands of strikers in Spain's biggest industrial walkout in almost a year returned to their jobs today under the threat of a lockout. But many of them refused to work, industry sources said.

Two separate Japanese mis-

sions, each headed by a former foreign minister, returned to this capital within the past 36 hours.

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The Italian leader was speak-

ing to more than 1,000 delegates from 71 countries gathered in the lower house of the Italian parliament, the Montecitorio Palace.

Mr. Leone defined major areas in which international action was urgent.

Parliaments, he said, must formulate an appeal, "today more than ever topical and highly dramatic—and not only an appeal, but also a definition of valid instruments of international cooperation—so that violent and terrorist political pressures are eliminated from the field of international relations."

The London Flights Halted  
For 3 Hours by Fog

LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Dense morning fog closed London's Heathrow Airport for more than three hours today, parking terminal buildings with delayed passengers and snarling air traffic throughout Europe.

The men, Jon Larreagui, 24, of Bilbao and Joscha Aranita, 21, of Gernika, will however be forbidden to enter 13 regions of southern France near Spain.

The dead Basque was the fourth killed in clashes between the police and members of the leftist ETA in the last three weeks.

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Page 6—Friday, September 22, 1972 \*

## Murder by Mail

The recent series of incidents involving the dispatch of explosive devices in the mail—which has already caused one death—is more than an example of perverted ingenuity, more than just another aspect of the cycle of reprisals that marks the present stage of the war in the Middle East. To an even greater extent than the abuse of international airways and their depots for acts of terror, bombs in the post are an offense against one of the most sensitive and important means of linking the peoples of the world.

Thus they give dramatic and tragic point to Secretary-General Waldheim's warning to the General Assembly of the risk of "steady erosion, through indiscriminate violence, of the already tenuous structure of international law, order and behavior, in which innocent people, often completely unconnected with the issues involved, will increasingly become victims."

Mr. Waldheim recognizes, as everyone must, that terror is a "very complex phenomenon," that its roots often lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair so deep that men are prepared to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in the attempt to effect radical changes." It is also argued, on behalf of the terrorists, that they do less damage, in quantitative terms, than nations which war against nations, or against segments of their own people.

The difference between the latter "institutionalized" violence and that which arises from private groups and individuals, is that in war, foreign or civil, a government assumes responsibility for the acts committed by its agents. The source of the violence is known and means do exist—however inadequately they may function—for imposing restraints

or holding the guilty accountable. But how, except through the processes of criminal law, can a secret hand of assassins be controlled? How can there be negotiations with extremists whose very existence implies that what they are fighting for is non-negotiable, unacceptable to any majority that now exists?

It is against this concept of private war that the world community must gird itself, and must recognize that those governments which encourage, or even merely tolerate, such activities are themselves evading a responsibility, and threatening the whole structure of trade, communications, intercourse on every plane, that alone can make life on this troubled planet endurable for any government, any system, any people.

Not many today would accept the concept of international order set forth in Rudyard Kipling's fantasy of the year 2000, in which the "Aerial Board of Control" through its regulation of "traffic and all it implies," actually rules the world. But the threat posed by international terrorism to "traffic and all it implies" is real enough, and the traffic vital enough, for the United Nations to consider, seriously and urgently, Mr. Waldheim's proposal to take up the issue.

Without some international agreement on this, international agreements on almost everything else, whether in regard to territory, cultural and economic exchanges, or the innocent passage of any person or thing from one country to another will be vitiated. With such an agreement, improvement in every field of world relations might be advanced, not only by the restriction of terror, but by providing practice and precedent in a workable and essential area of global cooperation.

## Israel's Risks

"Only by daring to take risks for the sake of our country and our rights can the danger be overcome and eliminated," Premier Golda Meir told her parliament last week. Subjected to continuing terrorist onslaught, Israel has now launched a campaign of direct military action focused on the training and command centers of Palestinian guerrilla activity in Lebanon and Syria.

These actions are indeed risky, for Israel itself and for the Middle East, delicately poised always between fire and cease-fire. The governments of Syria, Egypt and Libya have now threatened to "retaliate" for any Israeli actions against their territory, while the shaky Lebanese are perilously squeezed between their own pro and anti-Palestinian factions.

The Israeli raids have not been massive reprisals arising from fury or frustration at terrorist assaults. Rather, according to reports from the scene, they seem to have been carefully and specifically targeted against the guerrilla bases. This is of course all to the good, but whether these swift displays of force will serve any long-term purpose is another and quite open question. They obviously could not forestall the terrorist killing of an Israeli diplomat in London by a bomb sent through the mails. King Hussein was finally able to crush the guerrilla infrastructure in Jordan two years ago, but it is one thing for an Arab government to maintain consistent pressure in its own ter-

THE NEW YORK TIMES

power pact aimed at bolstering West Berlin's security.

It seems doubtful that the opposition can win many votes with the charge that these achievements represent a sellout of German interests or surrender of German territory. Rainer Barzel, the Christian Democratic Union candidate for chancellor, is in no position to make this accusation in any event because his forces split three ways in the Bundestag vote on ratification of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw last May.

The government appears much more vulnerable to the complaint that it has mismanaged the economy and failed to curb inflation. A bitter row over economic policy brought the resignation in July of Dr. Karl Schiller, economics and finance minister, and gave the opposition plenty of campaign ammunition. The election may hinge on how seriously West Germans regard an inflation rate that would be regarded as modest by most other Western countries.

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## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 22, 1897

PARIS—In view of the general reopening of the Paris theaters next month, the Prefect of Police has sent a circular to the police commissioners relative to precautions against fire in places of amusement. The managers of theaters are again to be reminded that the alterations to their buildings recommended by the inspection committee must be carried out, otherwise their establishments will have to remain closed.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 22, 1922

PARIS—Even though she has the right to do many things, the strongest argument against smoking by woman is the fact that it simply does not become her. Does she want to lose her most precious possessions of grace and delicacy and cleanliness? Then let her smoke, chew, spit, swear, swap vials, yarns, run gambling joints and so on, just as millions of men do. But then, after that, will she be content with her vastly diminished destiny?



## Russia's Wheat Steal

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The serious question to be asked about the wheat deal with Russia is not what the big exporting firms made financially. The serious question is what the United States as a whole gained diplomatically.

The central fact is that this country bailed the Soviet Union out of the tightest spot it has been in since the Cuba missile crisis. The evidence so far suggests that, in return President Nixon and Henry Kissinger got next to nothing.

The chief features of the wheat deal are not in doubt. Bad climatic conditions yielded a disastrous harvest in Russia this year. As a result the Soviet wheat crop this year was more than 20 percent below the crop last year.

### Serious Trouble

Unless the deficit was filled, the Soviet authorities would have been in serious trouble. Allotments of the country's basic foodstuffs would certainly have had to be cut back. Probably there would have been shortages in some areas. Perhaps the regime would have been obliged to institute rationing or some other highly unpopular measure.

But demolishing the Palestinian strike force is not solving the real Palestinian problem, and sooner, rather than later, Israel must show itself willing to take risks on the political issues as well as the military. As the other side of the current anti-guerrilla drive, Israel has the responsibility of proferring a political alternative to the displaced Palestinians whose intense grievance remains and who—up to now—have seen no means other than violence to gain an identity. The sooner the atmosphere can be restored to one of taking political risks for peace, the better for all in the Middle East and elsewhere.

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theory of "linkages" whereby accord in one field should be linked to agreement in another.

Instead of holding out for a tough deal, however, the United States in two ways made payment easy for the Russians. On

July 8, the Department of Agriculture extended Russia a \$600 million credit to help pay for the wheat over three years at a very favorable rate.

Secondly, the Department of

Agriculture made up part of the price paid by the Russians for the wheat through a subsidy program.

The Russians bought the wheat at the going world price of \$1.63 a bushel. The Department of Agriculture paid the exporters the difference between that price and the American market price.

Because of the large Russian purchases, the American market price went up as high as \$2.30 a bushel.

But bow about the White House? Where were those hard-nosed negotiators Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger? Did they extract from the Russians some concession on Vietnam or the Near East? If so, where is the evidence? Or is it, as seems more likely, that, having fenced the State Department out of such business, they simply missed the opportunity because all they cared about was a show of accommodation that would look good in the presidential campaign?

The upshot was a saving to Russia of about \$100 million.

Why the Department of Agriculture went along with this deal is not mysterious. Agriculture has, as its main clients, and it will normally stand on its head to maintain American export markets for agricultural products.

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## The Politics of Crime

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—It is ironic but unsurprising that police-men's organizations have endorsed President Nixon for re-election. Ironic because Mr. Nixon has done nothing to help policemen but not surprising since he plays upon the negative, defensive, inward-looking attitudes which prevail in the police community.

Policemen tend to see themselves as misunderstood by the society they serve. Outsiders, they believe, do not really appreciate police work, its danger and complexity and odd stretches of boredom. Coming from culturally conservative backgrounds themselves, most policemen instinctively react against the deviant and the unfamiliar. Even in their off-duty hours they tend to socialize with other police and their wives.

What is needed is to make police work into more of a profession. Policemen should be better paid, better educated, and their relationships with the courts, the probation and family counseling agencies, and with the larger community should be more open, more sophisticated and more flexible.

To accomplish these purposes, the police have to reorganize their work, set their work from fresh perspectives and be encouraged to do more research and try new ideas. The best policemen recognize these needs and are eager for constructive change.

### Handcuffs Off

Instead, Mr. Nixon encourages the misconception that the police are in great shape, have no internal problems, and all we need is more of them plus judges and legislators who will crack down on permissiveness and "take the handcuffs off the police."

On July 1, in other words, the

circumstances were perfect for striking a tough deal with Moscow. Certainly Washington had no need to make the terms of payment easier for the Russians. Some political concessions—in the Near East or Vietnam—might well have been demanded in connection with the deal. The more so as President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger have always proclaimed that in dealing with the Russians they are tough guys, partial to the

Since the police, like the rest of us, have their prejudices and emotions, having them softened, they naturally respond favorably to this kind of talk. But it doesn't get them anywhere—or get the rest of society anywhere either.

Crime continues to increase. It has risen 32 percent during the Nixon administration. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's uniform crime reports showed that there were 5,985,200 serious crimes in 1971, an increase of 410,000 over 1970.

Mr. Nixon takes political comfort from the fact that at least the rate of increase has slowed down somewhat this year. But nonpartisan experts and ordinary citizens agree that whether the crime figures are trending slightly upward or downward, no real breakthrough has been made on the crime front. Nobody feels any safer.

The murder of policemen is a relatively new and increasingly serious problem. Mr. Nixon held a conference and could come up with no better idea than that policemen's widows should receive an indemnity of \$50,000.

The Senate approved his proposal this week but no indemnity saves a life. The registration of guns and purging of millions of dangerous, unnecessary weapons in private hands would lower the level of violence in this country and save many policemen's lives. But Mr. Nixon is not about to take the unpopular side of the gun issue and lead a fight for effective control.

The Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968, which set up the Law-Enforcement Assistance Administration to channel federal money to states and localities, was passed at the behest of President Johnson. But the LEAA has passed most of its existence under the Nixon administration—and a miserable existence it has been.

The agency has had three different directors, and for one long period of ten months it had none. Political hacks have been appointed to important middle and upper-level policymaking jobs. The result has been contradictory policies or no policy at all. More than \$2.3 billion have been distributed to the states, much of it wasted on expensive hardware.

For example, the Birmingham, Ala., Police Department bought

three tanks. Sheriffs in rural counties which are almost free of crime have bought closed-circuit television systems, gas masks, new cars.

### Funds Wasted

According to a House government operations subcommittee chaired by Rep. John S. McDonnell, D. Conn., "Too large a proportion of these funds have been wasted on partisan political purposes on contractors consultants' fees on equipment and vehicles which are payments to equipment suppliers resulting from widespread absence of competitive bidding and unethical relationships between state and local officials and supplier representatives."

The trucks, he learned, had been shipped from the factory that made them on flatcars. They arrived to cheer on the local population, and men got into them to drive them off the train. The first one would not start. Neither would the second, third, fourth—or any of them, apparently. There were more than 60 trucks, and important parts had been stolen from every vehicle, the paper reported, although the shipment was supposed to be guarded the entire way.

### No Available Parts

A local official told the journal that the trucks could not be repaired, because the stolen parts were simply not available in his part of the country.

The press has also reported special incentives for farmers and local trading officials to get more potatoes into the state warehouses this year. Farmers are being offered 50 percent higher prices for all potatoes they deliver above plan, and purchasing agents are being tempted to find more potatoes to buy with bonuses of a full month's salary or more.

One subject that the press has not mentioned is the Soviet government's extensive purchases of foreign grain. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Moscow taxi drivers will tell you, squandered Soviet gold on Canadian wheat. Perhaps Khrushchev's successors don't want to be remembered similarly. Whatever the reason, the Soviet news media have never reported the \$700 million grain deal with the United States, or Moscow's other grain purchases.

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## Letter From Moscow

### A Long, Hard Summer

By Robert G. Kaiser

"This summer has been capricious and difficult."

Pravda.

MOSCOW.—For millions of Russians, from Leonid I. Brezhnev himself to a Muscovite with a few apple trees around his suburban dacha, this has been a long month. The fall harvest, one of the biggest events in the year for the Soviet Union, has been poor. The consequences of its failure will be felt all year.

It is difficult for an outsider to imagine the significance of the harvest in Soviet life. Judging by the press, it has been the principal preoccupation of the nation's leaders for some time. The front pages of virtually all Soviet newspapers have been filled for weeks with exhortations to bring in a good crop. Television repeats the message, "Don't have a single stalk, a single grain!" Pravda's main heading urged the other day.

Thousands of ordinary citizens are pressed into duty to help with the harvest. Thousands of trucks and boxes are diverted from their normal work to help move the crop from the fields to the railroads.

The Soviet ruble is a "soft" currency—it isn't traded on international money markets, and Western businessmen won't accept it.

The principal product the Soviet Union now seeks abroad is modern technology. So a bad harvest can hinder the modernization of this country's enormous but uncompetitive economy, though this may be the single most important goal that the Soviet leaders have set for themselves. Brezhnev and his colleagues may well feel that this is an undeserved trick of fate. Their plan was not unreasonable, assuming relatively normal weather. But the weather here has been wildly abnormal since last winter, and it has frustrated the country's farmers in almost every imaginable way.

First the weather was dry and extremely cold. The winter wheat harvest was unsuccessful. The ground was dry when planted, and got drier as July and August became months of drought. Then, when the harvest began, heavy rains in many sections ruined much of the crop.

**Mismanagement**

If nature was the principal cause of the poor harvest, it was not alone. The Soviet press has provided abundant, vivid examples of agricultural mismanagement and malfeasance in recent weeks.

The reports detail cases of bad maintenance of machinery, inefficient allocation of resources, lack of official foresight and imagination. In the Sverdlovsk Oblast (region), Pravda reported, "there is a good crop of potatoes, but they can't be harvested properly—they aren't enough sacks to hold them. The Oblast needs three million sacks, but has been promised only 900,000."

One of the biggest scandals of the harvest season was reported by Komsomolskaya Pravda, whose correspondent in Kazakhstan saw dozens of 11-ton trucks parked on a road and decided to find out why they were not in use.

The trucks, he learned, had been shipped from the factory that made them on flatcars. They arrived to cheer on the local population, and men got into them to drive them off the train. The first one would not start. Neither would the second, third, fourth—or any of them, apparently. There were more than 60 trucks, and important parts had been stolen from every vehicle, the paper reported, although the shipment was supposed to be guarded the entire way.

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## IS MOVIES

## New Direction for Actor Truffaut

omas Quirin Curtiss

Sept. 21 (IHT).—The actor who would be more than stage manager (a to which producers often think him) must have a strong self-confidence of power. He must devise presentation methods—beginning of a pioneer—and he cover and develop actors are important, actresses. Truffaut, riding to recognition on the crest of the New, has fulfilled these requirements established an international reputation. He realizes cannot rest on gatherers and must dare, dare again.

new film, "Une Belle Fille Comme Moi" (and the Conchette, the Dragon and the lace II), he stars a young Bernadette Lafont. She seen on the screen but only insignificantly, announces that she is the star of his latest picture.

is a trashy American he reading of trashy novels seems to be the pastime of French movie and discussing its with his associate, up Dabade. Truffaut that the overcooked "an aristocrat in vulgar" would be choice for the heroine role of Camille, she en like a fan," he writes. is a sly slut who from an institute for delinquents, wages con-havoc. She marries garage attendant, avaricious mother, sociologist in a bloody conducts affairs with his crooner and a shady rat catcher to suicide. of this last member train lands her behinds. Did he leap off a tower or did she push? The evidence is provided movie camera of a little though only 8, intends to be a documentary director.

Belle Fille Comme Moi" nice melodrama and Miss

sh Police Raid  
nail's 2 Farms

GOW, Sept. 21 (AP).—have raided former Beatle McCartney's two highland farms and seized how being analyzed by experts, it was announced that Mr. McCartney nor teric wife Linda were of their farms in the Hills in the west of d. They are believed to be don.



Bernadette  
Lafont in  
Truffaut's  
"Une Belle  
Fille  
Comme Moi"

Lafont plays her role not without vulgarity, but quite amusingly, delivering sassy slang as though to the manner born. Claudio Brassier, Charles Denner, Guy Marchand and André Dussolier impersonate her bewildered followers. It provides a sprightly if not memorable hour and a half.

In "Dollars" (at the Ambassade and the Cluny Palace in English), a doll-faced blonde of low IQ creates almost as much disturbance as Truffaut's Camille, causing, among other mishaps, what must be the longest chase in cinematic history. This endless pursuit involves dodging express trains, frantic rides in taxis and freight cars, sloshing through snow-bound fields and skating on thin ice. It must continue for 20 minutes, but none of the participants appear to get winded. It is a bit of pure nightmare fantasy and the raison d'être of another safe-cracking scenario.

Warren Beatty is cast as the conniving teller of a Hamburg bank, intent on emptying the safe deposit boxes of the firm's crooked clients. These include a black-marketeering U.S. Army sergeant and his captain and the operator of a drug-smuggling gang. But the wily clerk reckons without a seemingly dumb cutie who outwits all the mastermind males. Goldie Hawn, the recipient of an Oscar perhaps because she resembles a coy, youthful version of Bette Davis, is the man-wish and money-wise Lorelei. Richard Brooks, director of the screen version of Truman Capote's "In Cold Blood," guides the endeavor over hills and dales and up and down Hamburg's Reeperbahn, sustaining the hectic pace at such intensity that one tends to become fatigued.

"The Candidate" generally admired at the Venice Festival, is now on show at the Quintette III and the Publicis Matignon (in

English). A lively cartoon of American political campaigning, it is well made and well acted, especially by the affable Robert Redford as an idealistic country lawyer pressed to stand for office and by Melvyn Douglas as his ex-governor father. It is not, however, the mordant satire one might expect. As it is an election year, it seems the moment to revive two other films of this nature, both of them a trifle deeper and more original: the screen version of Gore Vidal's comedy of the behind-the-scenes chicanery at a convention, "The Best Man," and "The Senator Was Indiscreet," on which the witty George S. Kaufman collaborated with the humorous Nunnally Johnson.

Paris cinemas are greatly given to revivals, usually bringing back the work of a director or a star en bloc. At the moment several of Vincente Minnelli's earlier

films are alternating with several early ones of Stanley Donen at the Action La Fayette and there is a John Boorman festival at the MacMahon. A season of Tarzan films—with Johnny Weissmuller as Edgar Rice Burroughs's nature boy—did not do very well. The notion disclosed poor showmanship. When at the outset of the 1930s it occurred to Irving Thalberg, in charge of MGM production, that Tarzan talkies might profit his company, he conferred with Burroughs, then probably the most popular author in the world, on their preparation. They concluded that Tarzans should not be too frequent and limited their output to one each year. It is impossible to imagine a festival of circuses and, like the Ringling Brothers' circus, a Tarzan film only came to town once every 12 months. In reviving them a similarly spaced program should be employed.

When that association

ended, Adam found itself again, as so often before, without a home. "This will of course not be the end of Adam," Grindea wrote in a foreword to that issue, though he could not have substantiated that hopeful statement with hard cash.

## IRVING MARDER

## And Still Another Breath of Life for Adam

"... Every other issue has contained a brief pathetic plea for help—but there was no response.... Several attempts to stabilize the magazine have ended in humiliating failure... Why, then, did we continue to come out, however irregularly? Certainly not out of a morbid persistence in defeat—it was rather because, after 30 years of frustration, I still shamelessly believed that with its many shortcomings, the magazine fulfilled a necessary function merely by pursuing an experimental policy different from those followed by the established literary publications in the West. [that] an experimental magazine is vital."

LONDON (IHT).—Though he is the creator of Adam, Miron Grindea (unlike some of his publishing-world contemporaries) is free of the original sin of confusing himself with God. One of his more fanciful admirers, in fact, has associated him with a region in the opposite direction, reporting a while back in The Times that he "conducts artificial respiration on his Eurydice" from a London flat.

Grindea himself is probably too down-to-earth to concede that he has been Through Hell in the service of Literature, though it isn't far from the truth. But when a visitor dropped in on him the other day at 28 Emperors Gate, the flat that has housed him, his wife (the pianist Carol Grindea) and Adam for more than 30 years, he was breathing naturally, and so was Adam, having emerged once again into the uplands. After 10 months of anxiety and an arduous transatlantic crossing, the new issue of the literary quarterly had just appeared. For three years before that (as recounted in the Feb. 29 issue of the IHT) Adam had been published in New York State, under the University of Rochester's aegis.

Training "wanted Adam to become the organ of a flying club. The mortifying conclusion was that nobody seemed to take the word "literature" seriously."



Miron  
Grindea in  
his Emperors  
Gate office  
with Garden  
of Eden  
painting.

ended, Adam found itself again, as so often before, without a home. "This will of course not be the end of Adam," Grindea wrote in a foreword to that issue, though he could not have substantiated that hopeful statement with hard cash.

## Plight Stated

A few years earlier, on another occasion when the cupboard was bare, Adam bad stated its plight in the Personnel column of a famous British newspaper. The replies came promptly. Adam's editor wrote in 1964, "but were as quaint and ridiculous as they were depressing: a banker 'was interested in an Anglo-French-Dutch bulletin of philately,' a woman who taught physical

training "wanted Adam to become the organ of a flying club. The mortifying conclusion was that nobody seemed to take the word "literature" seriously."

But Grindea, who takes literature very seriously, managed to extend Adam's life-line then and now he has done it again, with the aid of young, up-and-coming British publishing firm, the Woburn Press. Again he has demonstrated a flair for landing on his feet—often after harrowing free-falls through space-worthy of a trampoline artist.

Grindea, born in Romania in 1909, went to Paris in 1928 to study at the Sorbonne, returned to his homeland and left permanently in 1939, having founded Adam three years before. He arrived in England on Sept. 1, two days before war was declared.

There was plenty to do for a literate, multilingual Romanian in wartime London. In addition to broadcasting in the BBC's European Service, he helped to found the International Arts Guild and wrote a book called "The Big Four" about Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin, and Chiang Kai-shek (PDR, he says, wasn't much interested in books himself but "Eleanor would read him Mark Twain"). Meanwhile his magazine Adam, now installed at Emperors Gate, continued to appear, at irregular intervals and on a frayed shoestring. There was no money to pay contributors, but this is in the little-magazine tradition. It did not deter people

like T.S. Eliot, Edith Sitwell, John Dos Passos, Upton Sinclair, Jean Cocteau, André Gide, Jean-Paul Sartre, Shaw, Picasso, Chagall, and Stravinsky—at least some of whom didn't need the money anyway.

But Adam has never been primarily in the name-dropping business. The new issue, for example, includes a review by Christopher Fry but the bulk of it is devoted to a pair of "novels"—really novellas—by two young writers named Zygmunt Frankel and Clive Murphy. Grindea is genuinely turned on by the prospect of unknown talent. He has just published a group of works by Jarold Ramsey, a young American poet unable to break into print elsewhere. There weren't even enough of these to make up the traditional "size volume." Grindea solved the problem by printing them, under the title "The Space Around Us," in a long strip folded so that it opens like an accordian.

His wife, who specializes in teaching music to children, had also just published a book on the day when the resurrected Adam appeared, a collection of work by her pupils called "We Make Our Own Music." And so it was a big day for the Grindeas. But Miron Grindea, with the single-mindedness that has steered his magazine through 36 turbulent years, was not deflected from his chief interest: the next issue of Adam. There was a strong implication that you can't afford to miss it.

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## ITALY: Carla Fracci as Giselle at La Scala

By William Weaver

MILAN (IHT).—La Scala is not only an opera house. In addition to its opera company, it also maintains an orchestra which, between opera seasons, turns into a symphony orchestra; and a corps de ballet which, when it isn't supplying toroadores and gypsies for "La Traviata" or slaves for "Aida," can also put on a creditable, even exciting ballet evening. Next month the orchestra will begin its prestigious symphonic season (under the tutelage of the theater's chief conductor and musical director Claudio Abbado), which will continue until the opera season opens on Dec. 7 with "Un Ballo in Maschera." Meanwhile most of this month has been turned over to the ballet company.

The company's most distinguished product, at least in recent decades, is Carla Fracci; and it is Miss Fracci who, inevitably, dominates the first of the ballet season's offerings: a full-length "Giselle." This is of course a role that the lovely Milanese ballerina has danced any number of times; but this week she seemed particularly splendid form. In the first act, her actual dancing at the very beginning was, at times, more sketchy than thoroughly executed; but her acting was immediately winning. She was the picture of innocence: fresh, vital, even impish. And her mad scene and death were not only heart-rending but also hair-raising.

In the second act, Carla Fracci is—to use the word of the librettist Gautier—"aerial." She does not so much fly as float,

as light as the tuft of her costume, noble, detached, eerie, and always moving. It is a performance that never knows a moment's laxity or emotional repose.

Her Albrecht, in Milan, is Paolo Portolucci, fresh from his American triumphs. After the Albrecht of Erik Bruhn, Miss Fracci's frequent partner in the past, Portolucci's prince seems callow. Though he is technically impressive, he is as yet a mediocre actor—at least in this role which demands aristocratic bearing as well as romantic emotion. At present Portolucci's tenderness seems directed more to himself than to Giselle; his attitudes are self-indulgent, even self-pitying. With more restraint and fewer smiles he will be, no doubt, a good hero. At present—despite his rave reviews and the warm applause of the Scala audience—he does not have the allure of a true *dancer noble*.

The orchestra, under Pierluigi Urbini, was obviously taking it easy (walking, no doubt, for next month's concerts to show its real power). Alexandre Benois's dear old sets continue to cast their spell.

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## BUSINESS

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## FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1972

Page 9

**Seeks Extension  
Accord on Sterling**

Sept. 21 (AP-DJ)—A slightly scaled Commonwealth today to extend the so-called Basle Agreement that requires Commonwealth banks to keep sterling balances in exchange-rate guarantee dollar value.

The proposal at a meeting of Commonwealth ministers, Anthony Barber of Britain, also predicted progress would be coming the international system in the months for "detailed consideration at next annual meeting of the Monetary Fund in Paris."

He said the Basle committee to offer an insurance but one guaranteed against difficulty for both currencies—sterling and

**Banker Urges  
A Devaluation  
Of the Dollar**

FRANKFURT, Sept. 21 (Reuters)—Wilhelm Hankel, one of Germany's foremost monetary experts, called today for a further devaluation of the dollar as a first and essential step towards international monetary reform.

**Core  
Rate  
in U.K.**

N, Sept. 21 (AP)—Employment picture worsened again, figures showed today. The monthly statistics over total jobless in compared with August, of chronically up.

Member total of un-  
as 921,490—or 3.9 percent working population in Britain and Ireland. The August 930,123,

hard-core unemployed have been without more than a month—  
517,506 in September, with 772,423 in August.

Young adults, students, is temporarily immune of labor disputes included in the hard-

said the hard-core higher than usual for and indicated an up-employment trend, al-

as steep as the one that carried the total.

**Dollar—**

AP-DJ—The late or estimated for the dollar on international exchanges:  
Sept. 21, 1972

Today	Previous
1. 41.85-97	41.84-96
41.95-98	42.00-95
2. 3.1037-43	3.1840-47
3. 8.9000-10	8.8150-95
4. 4.23-35	4.225-39
5. 5.00225-0521	5.008-01
6. 3.2895-3205	3.2835-3205
7. 51.50-70	51.50-70
8. 63.45-69	63.45-69
9. 23.05-35	23.05-35
10. 4.7250-70	4.7270-70
11. 1.20-20	1.20-20
12. 201.10	201.10
Commercial	

"Although some forms of adjusting exchange rates can be helpful, international monetary

**Burmah Profit  
Up 3 Percent  
In First Half  
Decline in Oil Income  
Offset by Acquisitions**

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ)—Burmah Oil Co.'s net profit rose only 3 percent in the first half ended June 30 although sales showed a 13.3 percent gain, the company said today.

Burmah said net profit was \$13.7 million compared with \$13.3 million a year earlier. Sales rose to \$198.3 million from \$172.4 million.

The company declared an unchanged interim dividend of 6.25 pence, and said it expects to pay an unchanged final dividend.

Burmah said income from new acquisitions increased in the first half, offsetting declining income from older sectors, mainly oil production and marketing.

**Takeover Bid Open**

There will be a drop of \$56,000 in dividends this year from British Petroleum Co., in which Burmah is a large shareholder, because BP has cut its interim dividend.

Burmah also said that it offers to take over Quinton Hazel Holdings Ltd. will remain open until next Tuesday, adding it regretted the decision of Hazel's board yesterday to withdraw its support of the offer.

Commenting on the decision, Quinton Hazel, chairman of the car parts company, said today his support had been withdrawn because Burmah had refused to raise its offer by 10 pence a share.

He said the increase was required to offset the fall in Burmah's share price.

**Vickers Profit Rises**

In another company report today, Vickers Ltd. said its profit increased 5.5 percent in the first half, to \$1.8 million from \$1.7 million in the same period a year earlier.

Sales, however, declined 9 percent to \$74.5 million from \$82 million.

The engineering and shipbuilding company, which declared an unchanged 1.5 percent interim dividend, said profits had been affected by the coal miners' strike and a dearth of orders for heavy engineering products.

**Further U.S. Action Needed  
On Payments, Report Says**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT)—A privately sponsored study concludes that last year's devaluation of the dollar will not solve the nation's balance-of-payments problem.

The study, by the International Economic Policy Association (IEPA), said only further actions by the government, including a major new international agreement on sharing the balance-of-payments costs of troops abroad, can bring about equilibrium in the nation's international payments.

Apart from a new defense agreement, the study recommends that foreign aid, including the growing amounts directed through the World Bank and other international lending institutions, be totally "tied" to U.S. goods and services. There would be a "zero balance-of-payments" policy on aid "for the duration of the U.S. deficit emergency."

Other proposals involved such areas as attracting more foreign investment and tourism to the United States, negotiating better access for U.S. products—particularly farm products—to Europe and Japan, and better "adjustment assistance" for U.S. workers and companies hurt by the growing volume of imports.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****ees Slight Profit Rise in '72**

Opel, the West German unit of General Motors, expects 1973 profit to increase only slightly, while sales are likely to rise better than 10 percent. Alexander A. Lam, chairman of Opel, says he is optimistic about earnings in fact that a 10 percent sales rise in half did not fully balance higher costs in 1972 is expected to be "in excess of 10 percent" up 4.3 percent from last year. In 2, Opel replaced Volkswagen as the registrations of new cars in Germany. Birmingham predicts that exports will account for about 60 percent of Opel's sales. Opel also plans to increase sales of all vehicles next year through imports of trucks, made by GM's U.K. subsidiary, Motors.

**firm, Romania Sign Pact**

Ferguson and Mexcanexport of Romania signed a contract to collaborate over years for the manufacture of Massey Ferguson wheel loaders in Romania. The contract provides Mexcanexport with the right to sell the wheel loaders for nonexclusive Eastern Europe. When the contract is implemented, the value to Massey-Ferguson will be several million dollars, the company says. It expects sales in the rear Oct. 31 to be in excess of \$1.1 billion compared with \$1.0 billion last year, A.A. Thorburn, president. The company is operating in all major centers with the exception of Germany and Italy, and improvement is there next year, he adds.

**edison, ENI Near Accord**

General Edison and Ente Nazionale Idroedison are nearing an agreement to coordinate their production and investment policies.

in the petrochemical and textile fields. Spokesmen for the two Italian groups confirm that talks have been going on between the presidents of ENI and Montedison, with the participation of the governor of the Bank of Italy, Guido Carli, and the secretary of the government's planning commission. According to several reports, the firms are near agreement to pool their chemical fibers subsidiaries into a giant holding which would include Montedison's big textile firm, Sna Viscosa.

**TI Moves Into Calculators**

Texas Instruments has moved into the electronic calculator market with three products made entirely of U.S.-made components. The new line consists of one portable model and two desk models. It says it will bring out a new product every 60 to 90 days over the next 14 months, and says it believes it can compete with Asian-made units and may even be able to sell in competition there.

**Ford Follows GM Pricing Pattern**

Ford Motor, temporarily banned by the U.S. Price Commission from raising prices, has priced its 1973 models so that some buyers may end up spending more for the lowest-priced models in a number of car lines. The Ford price picture follows the pattern already disclosed by General Motors. Though Ford raised prices only to cover changes in features on the cars as allowed by the price panel, it eliminated certain low-priced choices that were available to economy-minded buyers of the 1972 models. Ford and GM were told last month by the Price Commission to freeze prices on 1973 cars except for the increases to cover equipment changes. Their requests for overall price increases to cover the installation of new safety and emission-control gear were rejected on the ground that the boosts might lead to increases in the companies' profit margins beyond base-period ceilings.

**Natwest Buys Into Bank**

**After an Expected 7.2%****Japan's GNP Growth Rate  
Said to Be Running at 11.7%**

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ)—Japan's gross national product is growing at a considerably faster rate than expected, figures published today by the Economic Planning Agency show.

The agency said that the "quick estimation" method showed that the GNP was running at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$7,980 billion per year (\$26.7 billion) in the three months ended June 30, up 1.3 percent from the preceding quarter. Adjusted for the effects of inflation, the increase was 2.8 percent, the agency reported.

If this growth rate continues for the next nine months, the GNP will show a real growth rate of 11.7 percent for the 1972 fiscal year ending March 31, 1973, compared with the official government forecast of a 7.3 percent growth rate.

The planning agency said private housing construction led the sharp June-quarter advance. It also cited brisk individual consumption, higher-than-expected spending by industry for new plant and equipment and substantial gains in inventory accumulations.

The planning agency's report came as somewhat of a surprise because business had been considered to be sluggish until just recently. A composite economic indicator compiled by the agency did not signal an end to recessionary conditions until August, for instance.

**Fund Report Fuels Bear Market**

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK Stock Exchange prices dipped again today as Wall Street added a new worry to its long list of old ones.

Analysts said the decline partly reflected investor concern over a sharp pickup in net redemptions of mutual fund shares during August.

The result was a psychological blow to the market already concerned over such 1973 possibilities as higher taxes, tighter business controls and record inflation.

On the practical front, net redemptions also indicated an inflow of investor funds from the market. It seemed, furthermore, to mirror the general caution of small investors and their reluctance to invest directly in stocks without the professional management offered by mutual funds.

The Dow Jones industrials continued their pattern of small declines, eased 0.75 to finish at 822.49 after being down more than 5 in early afternoon trading.

But a clearer picture of market action showed in the reading of S&P advances and S&P declines.

Texas Instruments, climbing 5 1/4 to 163 3/8, was one of the biggest gainers. The company has introduced three electronic calculators composed entirely of American-made components.

Brokerage-concern issues generally displayed fractional declines. These stocks have been trending lower, partly because of the skimpy volume of recent

**Fund Cash-Ins  
Rise Sharply**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (Reuters)—

Mutual fund redemptions in August exceeded sales by \$180.5 million, compared with net redemptions of \$36.4 million in July.

Responding to critical appraisals of near-term industry prospects, the anti-pollution sector displayed such declines as Peabody-Galion, 1 1/2 to 38 7/8; Wheelabrator-Frye, 1 to 23 7/8; Envirotech, 5 8 to 48 1/8, and Marley, 1 2 to 57 1/2.

Setbacks in the toy group included Milton Bradley, off 1 5/8 to 38 5/8, and Mattel, down a point to 12 3/8. Analysts have called attention to reports that retail stores are delaying orders until later this year.

Ford Motor, weakest of the automotive stocks, slumped 1 1/2 to 63 1/4. It has recalled nearly one million 1972-model cars in order to find "estimated 200 vehicles" which could have a steering malfunction.

Low-priced House of Fabrics surrendered 1 2 to 7 1/2, continuing its recent weak trend.

Prices eased in routine trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.03 to 39.06. Declines topped advances 501 to 333. Turnover was 2.74 million shares, compared with 3.07 million yesterday.

On the bond market corporates however closed unchanged to up 1/8 in spots after having been down about 1/8 most of the session.

Smith Kline & French Laboratories slipped 7/8 to 58 1/2. A

**European Money Managers Mildly Bullish on Wall St.**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Sept. 21 (NYT)—Wall Street is getting a closer scanning by the men who manage money on this continent, and in some cases they have liked what they have seen and nibbled at the better values, interviews showed.

Workers at the Breda plant occupied the factory on Monday.

Major Dutch labor unions strongly backed their action, which led yesterday to a solidarity strike at the Wuppertal-Barmen plant. The occupation of the Breda plant continues.

The plants are owned by Eureka-Glasgow, Akzo's synthetic fibers division.

Earlier this year, their closure was deemed inevitable because of overcapacity in Europe and lower prices.

Akzo's board said today that it expects the cancellation to restore the calm necessary for an efficient functioning of our company. Although the continuing overcapacity will result in substantial financial losses, one should not forget that a serious disruption of the working climate also would result in considerable damage, especially because of its effects on our non-Erika-Granzstoff divisions."

The board said that, after normal conditions have been

still widely expressed in most of the institutions.

Robert Bischoff, manager of securities trading for the Swiss Bank Corp. in Zurich, summed up the attitude of many.

"Although we are fairly optimistic about Wall Street, we are not aggressive buyers. The economic trend is positive, but we'd like to see the Dow come back 20 to 30 points before moving in again."

**Potent Reasons**

The survey found a quickening of interest from the Europeans for a couple of potent reasons:

• The stronger dollar in the

foreign exchange market which has caused currency-crisis worries to recede at least for the immediate future.

"I would say the medium term," declared Hans Baer, partner of Julius Baer & Co., private bankers of Zurich.

• The strong rise of many European stock markets, which

has made them susceptible to profit-taking, compared with the far more modest advances in Wall Street.

Pierre Fouchtwanger, chief of the Model Roland & Co. Paris office, said that Europeans are the same sort of thing that chills U.S. investors, the rise in interest rates. "We were buying more American shares a couple of months ago than now because of monetary questions are resolved."

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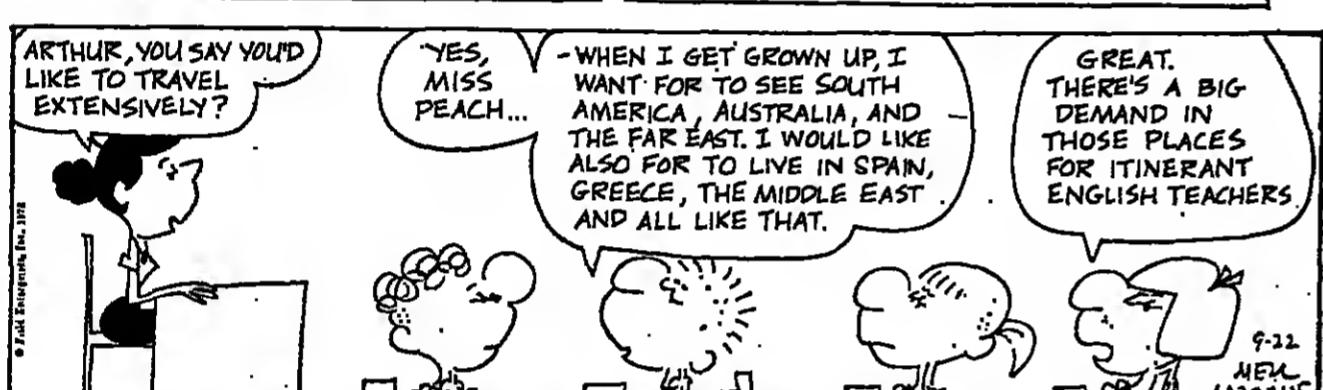
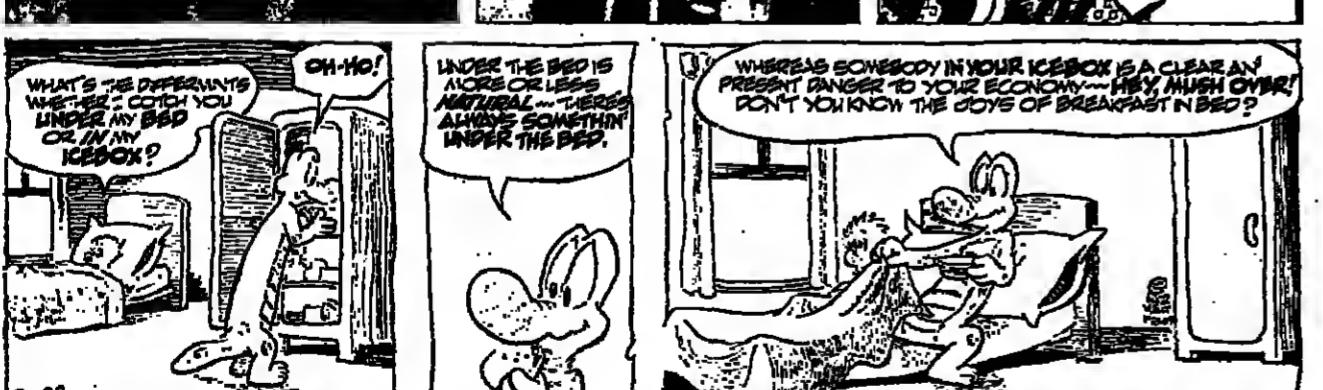
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Stocks and Div. In \$	High Low Div. In \$	Stocks and Div. In \$	Stocks and Div. In \$	Stocks and Div. In \$																			
High	Low	Div.	High	Low																			
1972 First	High	Last	1972 First	High	Last	1972 High	Low	Chg.	1972 High	Low	Chg.	1972 Last	Chg.	1972 High	Low	1972 Last	Chg.	1972 Chg.		1972 High	Low	1972 Last	Chg.
1972 High	Low	Chg.	1972 High	Low	Chg.																		
1972 Last	Chg.	1972 High	Low	1972 Last	Chg.																		
1972 Chg.		1972 High	Low	1972 Last	Chg.																		
AAC Corp 3	204	205	204	205	+1																		
AAV Cos 20	105	106	110	105	-5																		
Aberv Mf 40	21	21	21	21	-1																		
Abertel Corp 40	21	21	21	21	-1																		
Acme Hamil 10	18	18	18	18	-1																		
Acme Prod 14	18	18	18	18	-1																		
Action Ind 20	170	170	170	170	-1																		
ADM Indust 16	82	82	82	82	-1																		
Admiral Corp 16	16	16	16	16	-1																		
AER Plast 7	54	54	54	54	-1																		
Aeronautics Inc 10	10	10	10	10	-1																		
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BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal North-South triumphed over the usual opinion that 26 points is sometimes insufficient in a three no-trump contract if the hands are a complete misfit: They brought home the game with 22 points.

North opened one heart and East overcalled one spade. South could not double since he was using negative doubles and he passed in the hope that his partner would reopen with a take-out double.

However, North wanted to complete the picture of his distribution and he jumped aggressively to three diamonds. This bid in the face of a passed partner would normally show rather more high-card strength, but he was impressed by the quality of his intermediate cards and these proved to play a vital role.

South was forced to try three no-trump and West led the spade 10. The queen won and South attacked hearts. When East took his ace, he cashed the club king and shifted back to spades, playing the king. South won with the ace and began cashing dummy's red winners. With one heart winner remaining in the dummy, the position was:

NORTH	♦	—
	♦10	—
	♦109	—
	♦Q	—
WEST	—	—
	♦10	—
	♦8652	—
	♦06432	—
	♦542	—
EAST	—	—
	♦K7	—
	♦A7	—
SOUTH	—	—
	♦AQ9743	—
	♦4	—
	♦5	—
	♦J10855	—

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1	1	Pass
Pass	3	0	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALBIS	OTHER	BONE
CABIN	FROME	BONIT
HILTON	DONY	BOSCH
EVINE	LOSE	BULES
PITT	DIAM	CILLE
SERIVIVE	DELIGHTS	CRANE
GRIEVE	FILER	CORD
OUTS	PANE	DARAL
TIEF	SARAS	SPADE
TIPI	YICH	THESES
ROOME	IREIS	THES
ATTIRE	AREA	CAD
GARDEN	NOFEARTHLY	ERIE
ERIE	THANT	HATE
SIGNS	STORES	EROS

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"HEY, DAD... WHAT SAY WE TAKE OUR COOK AND DISHWASHER OUT TO DINNER TONIGHT!"

## JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KULFE

CAINB

BLOUFE

TAEGOE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Answer: Knew out to tell the time—AN HOURGLASS.

## BOOKS

## WHODUNITS

Reviewed by Newgate Callendar

"JESUS CHRIST SUPER-STAR" tells the story of Christ from the point of view of Judas. Suppose a Dead Sea scroll is found and authenticated as being the words of Jesus himself. And suppose it presents a somewhat different story from the Authorized Version. Suppose Peter, not Judas, was the traitor, and that Peter had framed Judas, and that Jesus was, in a way, not unlike the leader of a hippie commune as described in "Superstar."

In Ritchie Perry's "The Guy" (Houghton Mifflin, \$5) there also is an agent who for a hush-hush department. Much less stave than Hemlock. Read the book see why.

In Paul Kruger's "The One" (Simon & Schuster, \$5) the hero is the lawyer-investigator, Phil Kramer, who figured better in previous Kru books. In this one the character are uninteresting, the writing routine and full of clichés just—I can't believe it's true. Phil, I keep thinking it's nightmare and I'll wake up. Come on, Kruger. You can better than that.

Newgate Callendar reviews detective stories for The New York Times.

## Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI). This is how critics rated ne stage productions on and off Broadway:

"The Homecoming," a play by Harold Pinter, gets a good, unaffected and persuasive performance" by CSC Repertory Ltd. The Rae book is a story about the drug traffic in Glasgow, is as much a straight novel as a crime story. Rae is as much interested in character as in plot, and some readers might find it a bit slow-moving. Sections of it could have been trimmed; Rae often is sidetracked into long descriptions and internal soliloquies. But this is a serious piece of work by a first-class playwright, and it builds up to an impressive climax.

The author who writes under the name of Trevanian is primarily interested in giving the reader a good time, and he resoundingly succeeds in this book about a professional assassin (in government employ) cut on a job. But this particular agent is a highly cultured professor of art, a skilled mountain climber, a demon with the ladies and a murderous pitiable ingénue.

Trevanian goes about everything skillfully. There is plenty of action, plenty of sex, some rather bright dialogue, and a quality of intelligence that makes "The Elmer Sanction" a little more than another post-Fleming exercise in mayhem. Trevanian has a lot of fun making up names for his characters. Most of those names have sexual connotations: George Hofort (a woman), Randy Nickers (another Lenny).

"The Proposition," an improvised musical in which the audience selects the categories and performers mold them into sketches or operas, opened its "third edition" at the Mercer Arts Center with five newcomers to the six-man cast. "Some of these young people should be discovered," says Mel Gussow in The Times. "These young people can sing, change their voices and clown. The pianist, Raphael Crystal, can mimic a multitude of musical styles." Although one thing that is lacking in the evening is material, there are "indications," Gussow says, that "given the material, this might be an entertaining team of actors."

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

## ACROSS

- 49 N.C. college
- 51 — as a daisy
- 52 Tennis star
- 54 Gas used in light tubes
- 55 Trinkets: Var.
- 56 "Have —" please
- 58 Hockey star and family
- 59 Taft-Hartley term
- 60 John
- 62 Arizona city
- 64 Flocked
- 65 " — a life"
- 66 Innkeeper
- 67 Grafted, in heraldry
- 68 Cooperstown name
- 69 Kind of punishment
- 70 Steinbeck character
- 71 Approach
- 72 Month: Abb.
- 73 Initials for U.S. output

## DOWN

- 1 Shades
- 2 Lynda Bird
- 3 Melodic subject
- 4 Black piano key
- 5 Confederate
- 6 Enthusiastic
- 7 Lead-in, for short
- 8 Musical place
- 9 — game (pitcher's feet)
- 10 Absorb
- 11 Loop in anatomy
- 12 Site of Expo '70
- 13 Kind of way or plank
- 14 Descendant
- 15 Sweet-sounding
- 16 Olive tree's relatives
- 17 Played quoits
- 18 Survive the hard way
- 19 — Lama
- 20 Meat cut
- 21 Trim
- 22 Allen and Reeves abbr.
- 23 Business letter
- 24 Kind of driver
- 25 Surprise answer
- 26 — call
- 27 Vouchers
- 28 Radio item
- 29 Word-shaping tool
- 30 Booty
- 31 Kind of punishment
- 32 Steinbeck character
- 33 Approach
- 34 Month: Abb.
- 35 Initials for U.S. output

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39

40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53

54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66

**Cut Ends Easy Bout****Stops Patterson in 7th**

ve Anderson.  
Sept. 21 (NYT).—  
Anderson  
is more  
than a  
wizened  
veteran at Madison  
last night when  
old former two-time  
as "adjusted" unable  
because of a severe  
eye.  
Arthur Mercante stopped  
after an inspection  
virtually closed  
Harry Kleiman of  
decisive commission.  
many bout of former  
champions, Ken Bu-  
awarded a sixth-

round knockout when Carlos Ortiz  
could not answer the bell for  
round seven.

The verdict completed Ali's 38th  
victory, including 30 knockouts,  
against his loss to Joe Frazier in  
the 1971 title bout. But not since  
his knockout of Zora Folley in  
1967 has Ali registered a knock-  
out in which his opponent was  
counted out.

Apparently, Ali, 30, has lost his  
big punch if he ever had one.  
Throughout his career, Patterson  
had the reputation of owning a  
glass jaw. But in 18 rounds,  
including 12 in their 1965 title  
bout in Las Vegas, he has escaped  
the embarrassment of a knock-  
down by Ali.

"Floyd was better than he was  
seven years ago," Ali later com-  
mented.  
Asked if that was because Ali  
wasn't as good as he was seven  
years ago, Ali bristled.  
"No," he said, "because I'm better, I'm mature  
now."

Patterson to Continue

All talked of a rematch with  
Patterson, who announced that he  
would go on training" rather  
than retire. Ali's reasoning was  
that Patterson "was beating me."  
In a way, he was, because for five  
rounds All didn't do much. As a  
result, the scorecards of the  
three officials were somewhat mis-  
leading.

Judge Tony Castellano had the  
boot even, with three rounds for  
each fighter and one round even.  
Judge Jack Gordon had Ali  
ahead 4-2, and Mercante had Ali

Castellano had it 4-2.  
Aggressive throughout, Buchanan  
had 134 1/2, was scoring with his  
stingy jab but Ortiz opened a  
cut over the Scot's eye near the  
end of the fourth round. After  
that, Ortiz, who had won nine  
consecutive bouts in his come-  
back, appeared confident in  
shouldering Buchanan in the  
clutches. But suddenly, it was  
all over for him.

**NBA Says Erving Belongs to Bucks**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21 (AP).—The National Basketball Association Board of Governors decided yesterday that leagues rights to Julius Erving belong to the Milwaukee Bucks rather than the Atlanta Hawks.

The Hawks had signed Erving to a contract, although he had been selected in the NBA's spring draft by Milwaukee.

The board, composed of NBA owners, voted in favor of Milwaukee's claim to the 6-foot-7

forward after a hearing that last-  
ed several hours at a special  
meeting here.

Erving, one of the leading  
scorers and rebounders in the  
American Basketball Association last season as a rookie with the  
Virginia Squires, jumped to Atlanta  
for a reported \$1 million.

**lege, Prod Lines**

College

Fri. Underdog

6 Brown

6 NC St.

6 Navy

6 Virginia

6 Tennessee

6 Duke

6 Army

6 Florida

6 Illinois

6 TCU

6 Oregon St.

6 Ga. Tech.

6 Minnesota

6 North.

6 Oregon

6 Purdue

6 Syracuse

6 Michigan

6 Michigan

6 Wisconsin

6 Pittsburgh

6 Va. Tech

6 S. Carolina

6 Kentucky

6 Ohio

6 Clemson

6 Miami (Fla.)

6 Miss. St.

6 Arizona

6 Michigan

6 Free

Sunday

6 Underdog

6 Giants

6 Colts

6 Patriots

6 Jets

6 Steelers

6 Eagles

6 Oilers

6 Cards

6 Rams

6 Packers

6 Vikings

6 Browns

6 Saints

6 Sunday

**Russia Expects Better Canadian Hockey**

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The Soviet hockey coach, whose team twice won the Canadian professionals earlier this month, has foreseen that the upcoming four games in Moscow would be tougher for the Soviet players despite the advantage of playing on home ice.

"The Canadians were not 'on form,'" said Vasili Bobrov, the laconic Soviet coach, commenting on the edge (2 victories, 1 tie, 1 loss) that the Russians compiled in the first half of the home-and-home series played in Canada in early September. "They had not trained much. And they were overconfident."

"Now," he went on, "they will be stronger. They will take these games more seriously. And they will be in better condition. They have played more. They have played the Swedish team. And they will be at full strength. Maybe even Bobby Orr will play in one of the final games." The Boston Bruins' defenseman is recovering from knee surgery.

Team Canada coach Harry Sinden said to day three of his players, including star wing Vic Hadfield, had left the team because he could not guarantee they would play in the series against the Soviet Union, the UPI reported.

There was no indication when Hadfield, who scored 50 goals last year for the New York Rangers, Richard Martin of the Buffalo Sabres and Jocelyn Guevremont would actually leave for home.

This time, Bobrov suggested after a recent practice game between the Soviet first and second teams, it is the Soviet players who will have to fight overconfidence as well as nervousness, playing before their own fans.

**Good Road Show**

"We know from experience that our teams play better abroad," said Bobrov, recalling that in 1957 the Soviet Union lost its world championship tournament in Moscow.

Team Canada arrived here yesterday and the four-game series begins tomorrow. Tickets for

Good

Road

Show

for

Good

## Observer

**A Million Laughs**

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON**—We are at another of those increasingly commonplace passes in current history when events have outstripped burlesque. Morning after morning, page one reads like a comic's romp.

Put together by the Marx Brothers' scriptwriters.

There is the case of Gen. Leavelle, the Air Force commander in Vietnam. He bombed as he pleased, sometimes in violation of orders. When

Gen. Jack D. Ripper in the holocaust-burlesque "Doctor Strangelove" nuked the Russians on his own authority, the Pentagon was outraged with the movie.

They said it was an absurd, unfair portrait of sober Air Force reality. Then said you just couldn't fool the good old ultracomputerized-e-far 100-percent safety control system.

Said they it couldn't be done. And so, this being a high-burlesque era of President Lyndon B. Nixon, Gen. Leavelle did it.

For making monkeys of his superiors, not excluding Lyndon B. Nixon, the general had to take his punishment, of course, and the punishment—remember, this is burlesque—was retirement on \$25,000 a year, substantially tax-free.

Lavelle's surrender to the catastrophic-comic spirit of the age is not surprising when we consider the absurdities with which he was surrounded there in Saigon, a place where they used to turn the corner almost every day, unless there was light that day at the end of the tunnel, which was even better than a corner-turning.

Most recently in Saigon, Gen. Thieu, who carried the ball for freedom out there, as they undoubtedly say in the National Security Council, has caught the spirit of things.

The other day he abolished elections in the hamlets and finished closing down most of the press. As humor it was sophomoric in its lack of wit and subtlety; make war to save freedom by establishing dictatorship. Low-

grade stuff, but it is the era of the buffalo gag goosed to life with canned laughter; we don't take to elegance.

What next in the Lyndon B. Nixoner struggle to bring American blunders to the whole damned world? The gosses will seem ridiculous now. Just wait six months, and you will read them as fact on page one. Then will probably, soon now, assume the title "generalissimo," thus claiming equality with those other great dictators we support in freedom's cause.

"Nonsense!" the noble hawk will cry. Of course, it's nonsense. It would not be such a certainty if it were not nonsense.

Nonsense is our fate, and maybe our doom. We listen to ostensibly intelligent men talk like Weedy Allen, and smile not, for we are so accustomed to ostensibly intelligent men speaking comedy that we assume the must be saying something.

The burlesque is not all in Asia. Let us not forget the Republican National Convention, nor the insouciant Mr. Stein, chief economist to the President, telling us we are kidding ourselves if we think beef prices have gone up, because he has figures that show otherwise.

Democrats like burlesque, too: Nixoner's first name, after all, is Lyndon. Right now Sen. McGovern is getting hero's applause from the bowing classes for saying that while a corporate executive can deduct a \$20 marinade lunch from his income tax, the workingman cannot deduct his bologna sandwich.

Bologna sandwich? Surely the senator is having a joke. (Bologna sandwich: baloney. Get it?) Not since World War II has the American workingman had to lunch on bologna sandwiches, except by perverse choice. Today's bologna eaters are the paupers, unemployed and similiar misfits whom the workingman is likely to dismiss as welfare bums, while hucking his union's struggle to keep them excluded from membership.

Tomorrow, some celebrated politicians will promise us a wonderful future again, and we shall believe them. Again. Bombs away! In the best of causes, of course.

**By 1377, the Greenland bishops could no longer make it across the sea.**

**The settlement died a natural death, pressured by a worsening climate and, probably, reoccurring attacks by the 'skraelings'—Eskimos who wanted to keep their seals and seals for themselves.**

**How Norsemen May Have Weathered the Atlantic**

By Jan Sjöby

**SKIVE, Denmark (IHT)**—How did they manage, those Norwegians who sailed their sturdy ships to Iceland, Greenland and the Fjordstrands? The prevailing westerlies make an east-west crossing very difficult in those waters, even for a modern yacht. The square-rigged Viking knarrs most certainly could not even approach the by now classical four points off the wind.

Dr. Svend Larsen of Skive, northern Jutland, a veterinary, amateur archaeologist, historian and an enthusiastic yachtsman, believes he has the answer: There were no prevailing westerlies in the North Atlantic at the time of the Norse explorations.

Between about AD 500 and 1050, Dr. Larsen maintains, the climate of northern Europe and the North Atlantic was of an anticyclonic type causing a steady northeaster to waft ships and seamen straight onto the islands. The Norsemen called the wind the *landnadr* and they used it both for propulsion and navigation.

**Hypothetical Basis**

Dr. Larsen bases his hypothesis on observations of archaeological sites along the Scandinavian coasts and intensive research in Old Norse literature.

The harbors of the time, Dr. Larsen notes, offered fine shelter against the northeaster while they were completely open to the west and southwest. No competent seaman would ever have picked a harbor of that type if a prevailing westerly were blowing. Moreover, those harbors were all apparently abandoned in the 11th century when the winds changed. The entire Danish west coast became what it is today, a heavily battered strip of land, forever washed over by an unwelcoming surf tortured by a biting west wind.

Iceland was discovered by Norwegian sea rovers in around AD 800. Colonization began a decade later. Greenland was settled by Norsemen in the 980s. The climate was milder at

ATA, Stockholm  
How Viking ships looked to Vikings

the time and the East Greenland current was considerably less hazardous to navigation. In 1124 a bishopric was established in Gardar and the Greenland colony prospered. By 1377, the Greenland bishops could no longer make it across the sea. The settlements died a natural death, pressured by a worsening climate and, probably, reoccurring attacks by the *'skraelings'*—Eskimos who wanted to keep their seals and seals for themselves.

A passage to Iceland, Dr. Larsen believes, would start on the Norwegian coast at roughly the latitude of Trondheim. For a Greenland run, a seafarer would pick a point of departure further south, near Bergen. A mariner setting off en route to Iceland, Dr. Larsen believes, would start on the Danish coast would most likely wind up in England or Scotland.

The return voyage was made across the wind, with the *landnadr* in from the port side. The returning Norsemen would raise land at Scotland or Ireland, familiar beaches and headlands for them. From there, they could make it by ear to the fjords and forests and the women at home.

Dr. Larsen notes that a passage from Norway to Greenland could be made in 12 days, indicating an average speed of five knots. In 1020 a man sailed from Norway to Iceland in four days, averaging 190 nautical miles a day at something like eight knots. Speeds like that would have been impossible without a steady wind.

Dr. Larsen has tested his hypotheses. At one point he even equipped his yacht, the Mjøelner with a square sail to check just how close into the wind he could go with the traditional Viking rig.

His views have been supported by Swedish climatologists who believe they have found evidence that the prevailing westerlies in the North Atlantic are of relatively recent date.

Dr. Larsen plans to publish a scientific volume on his findings before long. A preliminary report will appear this fall in the yearbook of the Swedish Cruising Society.

**PEOPLE: A Problem With Whales U.S. Males Can't Cope**

Another American hang-up surfaces: U.S. men don't seem to be able to cope with a female hotel porter. "The men say 'I get this bag' or they carry one and I carry one," says Susanne belboy in a motel in Norwich, Connecticut. "But she is a woman usually wants her bags carried to her room, no matter who does it."

"It's too dangerous for us to let her carry one of these bags," says Susanne, who works in a tight gold jersey and blue hotpants, says men are perplexed about how to deal with her. They sometimes cannot decide whether to proceed or follow her into an elevator, open a door for her or let her open one for them, or watch her carry their bags or pitch in themselves. Some men refuse to let her carry even one of their bags, Miss Seely says, "then I just give them the key and let them find their rooms themselves."

Blacksmith Henry Granna of Edmonton, Canada, gave up his smithy under a tree for one en route to a truck, saying "you have to go where the horses are."

From the Associated Press comes this item, printed to paraphrase the New Yorker magazine in its entirety: "Kuala Lumpur (AP)—One hundred farmers lost a tug-of-war with an elephant at a market fair."

Everyone agreed that that piece silver flatware service in the window of a Norfolk, Virginia antique store was a steal in most any price. So millionaire collector Walter P. Chrysler bought it for \$350 and put it on display in the Chrysler G in Norfolk. Museum member Jerry S. Strauss saw it. "Oh, he reportedly said, "that's best to me!" And so it does: it's stolen in July, but for the most part, the silver is in bureaucratic limbo."

EVICTED: A soccer-crazy parrot from a high-rise apartment in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. A judge ordered the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Adelte Goldstein to get rid of the parrot, Tzitzizzi, because the bird disturbed the neighbors, Cruzeiro team fans, by cheering for Atletico Mineiro. The plaintiffs said the bird would imitate soccer sportscasters on the radio with "goal" and "Let's go, Loko!" in encouragement of Atletico's star forward. The Goldsteins are fighting the custer and Mrs. G. had this comment: "The people who are against my parrot don't have anything better to do with their lives, so they spend their time worrying about insignificant things." She may be right...

And from Jamestown, I, York, comes word that Justice, blind in the person of Fox Judge August R. Jaworski, lost his sight in a hunting accident when he was 17 and is now seeking election to higher court. "It's blindfold... made all the more objective... allowed me to catch insects by more use of my other senses, hearing primarily, so I may judge a case on its merits," he said.

British schoolboy Duane Reach, 11, who stowed away aboard his father's trawler to see the cod war off Iceland, arrived back in Grimsby, England.

Italian explorer Carlo Co Polo on his historic trip to China seven centuries ago, was to fly to Ayas, Turkey, like his Venetian predecessor, will pick up horses to follow still road. He estimated the will take about a year.

Leslie Twaddell, a Sydney, Australia, garageant, installing one-armed bandit slot machine in his home for the use of gambling addicted wife. He found guilty of being the of a common gaming house fined \$30 by a court that confiscated the machine at contents.

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—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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